FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 AUGUST 1983

Iran-Iraq War

Iran launched a new offensive in the Mehran area over the weekend but the Iraqis, who had earlier predicted an Iranian attack in the central sector, said their forces crushed the Iranian advance. Iraqi forces killed 5,324 Iranians east of the Iraqi border town of Zurbatiyah, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio claimed, and Iraqi aircraft launched intensive raids against enemy positions and troop concentrations in the area. A military communique carried by Tehran radio said the Iranians "liberated" three important heights overlooking the Mehran region, an Iranian and an Iraqi border post, and the Kanjan Cham River dam. Iranian forces smashed Iraqi counter-attacks, killed over 3,000 Iraqis, and destroyed 15 enemy tanks and personnel carriers, according to a related radio report. Admitting that Iraqi air strikes were "gaining momentum," the radio said the Iraqis launched a series of "abortive" air raids to compensate for their defeats on the ground.

Earlier, Iranian troops implemented the "final push" of their offensive east of Ravanduz in northern Iraq, an Iranian communique broadcast by Tehran radio announced. Iranian troops occupied the strategic heights in the area — which Iraq claimed earlier to have retaken — and captured 29 Iraqi positions, the communique claimed. Meanwhile, the Iraqi commander in the sector told a press conference that his forces are in complete control of the Hajj 'Umran area and that Iran has lost 8,920 men killed, 20 tanks, and 5 aircraft in its offensive in the northern sector, INA reported.

In another development, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani warned Iraq that the Iranians will soon have "other serious plans" for ending the war, according to IRNA. He urged young Iranians who have completed their military training to go to the warfronts because all conditions for ending the war and "wiping out the roots of corruption" in the region have been prepared.

Iran

Internal Developments — Commerce Minister Habibollah Asgar-Owladi-Mosalman and Labor Minister Ahmad Tavakkoli have submitted their resignations to President 'Ali Khamene'i, according to IRNA. The agency provided no further details about the resignations. In a separate development, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri warned against the dangers of "conceit and egoism" among the clergy, army, and Revolution Guards Corps, Tehran radio reported. It would be tragic if the revolution guards became subject to "delusions of grandeur," Montazeri stated. Meanwhile, eight Mojahedin-e Khalq activists were executed for assisting former President Abdolhasan Bani-Sadr's flight from the country in 1981, IRNA noted. The authorities also announced that former Navy Commander Captain Bahram Afzali will be tried this month along with other military members of the outlawed Tudeh Party, according to IRNA.

Hajj Dispute — Responding to Saudi Arabia's affirmation that the Kingdom will not prevent Iranian pilgrims visiting the holy places, an Islamic Guidance Ministry communique reported by IRNA accused the Saudi Government of forcing Saudi hoteliers to cancel agreements on the provision of accommodation for Iranian pilgrims.

PLO Affairs

Fighting in Al-Biqa' — Another cease-fire agreement was broken the night of 31 July-1 August when fighting resumed between Fatah dissidents and forces loyal to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Earlier, at a meeting in Shtawrah, Lebanese leftist parties and PLO representatives had decided to deploy a 100-man Lebanese-Palestinian force on the hills around Jdita and to have Syrian forces patrol in the town, according to the radio. Both factions were to withdraw, leaving only small administrative offices in the area.

Political Developments — The PLO reconciliation committee met in Damascus with dissident leaders 30 July, KUNA reported. After another meeting on the 31st, the committee declared that Syrian forces had not participated in the fighting, according to Damascus radio. This contention was belied by Radio Monte Carlo and Voice of Lebanon reports that Syrian forces had beseiged loyalist positions in the central Al-Biqa' 30 July. Meanwhile, in an announcer-read appeal broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, Yasir 'Arafat warned Arab leaders of the imminent "balkanization" of the area if joint action is not taken. 'Arafat accused Syrian and Libyan forces of "conspiring" against the PLO, comparing events in the Al-Biqa' with the Syrian attack on Palestinian and Lebanese forces in 1976. In another development, PNC Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Khalid al-Hasan told KUNA the PLO is ready to hold talks with Syria "at the highest level." Al-Hasan disclosed that Cuba recently proposed that the PLO, Lebanese parties, the USSR, and CUBA meet to smooth out Palestinian-Syrian differences. Al-Hasan hoped that Jordan would also attend such a meeting.

PCC Meeting 3 August — PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum invited the PLO Central Council to meet 3 August in Tunis, TAP reported. The Council is to discuss the internal Fatah struggle and the killings at Hebron University. Informed sources cited by Jordan's *Ar-Ra'y* speculated that, as some rebels have begun to return to the ranks, the Council may postpone any decisive action against them in order to give other rebels time to do the same.

Dissident Radio — Dissident leaders announced plans to set up a radio station in either Syria or the central Al-Biqa' under the name "Voice of the Palestinian Revolution," KUNA reported.

Lebanon

Phalangist and Druze forces began to reduce their military presence in the Ash-Shuf Mountains 30 July to help ease Lebanese Army deployment in the area after the IDF withdrawal, Radio Monte Carlo stated. President Amin al-Jumayyil has started to hold "secret contacts" with the goal of reconciling the Druze and Christian militias, according to a Cairo radio report. Meanwhile, a Lebanese Druze envoy delivered a message to Israeli Druze leaders which stated that the Druze will not allow the Lebanese Army or the multinational force to enter the Ash-Shuf region until the Lebanese Government agrees to grant them rights in the government, IDF Radio announced.

In Tripoli Fatah forces fought with local elements 31 July, the Voice of Lebanon announced. A Palestinian source in Tunis later denied this report, according to INA.

In other developments, the Syrians installed a new "sophisticated" SAM network in the town of Al-Qa' in northern Lebanon, the Voice of Lebanon disclosed. Syrian and Israeli forces exchanged gunfire 31 August on the 'Ammiq axis, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

In a speech broadcast by Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope radio, Major Sa'd Haddad accused Syria of intending to annex Lebanon and called on the Lebanese people to thwart the move. Haddad denied that Israel was planning to annex southern Lebanon.

Meanwhile, an official Saudi Information Ministry spokesman denied that Saudi Arabia is participating in a Syrian-Lebanese mediation committee, SPA reported.

Israel

The Israeli and U.S. views on Lebanon are not far apart, and the most outstanding example of this was the U.S. agreement to Israel's redeployment plans, Defense Minister Moshe Arens announced in an interview with Jerusalem radio after returning from Washington. He urged the Lebanese Government to make firmer declarations against the Syrian presence in Lebanon in order to increase pressure on Syria to withdraw its troops. Earlier, in an interview with the radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said Israel explained to the Americans and Lebanese that it wants the Lebanese Governent to handle civilian affairs in the area of southern Lebanon which the IDF will continue to occupy for Israel's security needs. After a 31 July Cabinet meeting during which Shamir briefed ministers on the talks in Washington, the Cabinet secretary denied that Israel has changed its position regarding a simultaneous withdrawal of foreign forces, according to the radio. Earlier, a Jerusalem political source cited by the radio had spoken of "signs of change" in Syria's stance in light of reports that Israel will consent to withdraw before the Syrians rather than simultaneously with them. The Americans are still "checking" whether Israel will agree to leave Lebanon before the Syrians, the radio subsequently stated.

Saudi Arabia

Jordanian King Husayn arrived in At-Ta'if and met with King Fahd and Defense Minister Prince Sultan, Riyadh television and Amman radio announced. In their talks the two monarchs affirmed the need for Israel to withdraw from Lebanon as well as the need to preserve the unity of Lebanon, Amman radio stated. They also stressed the importance of supporting the PLO and of preserving its unity and independence, the radio added.

A commentary broadcast by Riyadh radio called on Iran to end its "stubbornness" and to use commonsense in responding to peace efforts to end the war with Iraq.

Libya-Chad

Chadian President Hissein Habre appealed for French air support after Libyan planes attacked the town of Faya-Largeau, which was recaptured from the forces led by Goukouni Oueddei 30 July, AFP announced. The government troops, led by Habre personally, are trapped in the town. A Libyan spokesman cited by JANA "categorically denied" Libyan involvement in the fighting, admitting only "aerial reconnaissance flights inside its border" to monitor the situation. In a broadcast 31 July, the clandestine Radio Bardai conceded the loss of Faya-Largeau but claimed that the town was taken by a foreign mercenary force which is now trapped in the town, an AFP report noted. The radio also denied that Libyan planes had attacked the town.

Meanwhile, 10 prisoners said to be Libyan were displayed to Western journalists in Ndjamena 31 July, AFP stated.

Afghanistan

In response to remarks made by PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in Pakistan on PRC support for the Afghan rebels' struggle, the DRA Foreign Ministry, in a statement carried by BAKHTAR, termed the remarks "provocative." The statement blamed the PRC for the worsened relations between the two countries, citing Beijing aid to rebel camps. The DRA "strongly" protested the PRC interference, the statement concluded.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 148 *1 August 1983*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Warns Arab Leaders of Mideast 'Balkanization' *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
Text of 'Arafat Appeal *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Interviewed on Syrians, Libyans, Rebels *[Jidda AL-MADINAH]* ..... A 1
PLO Central Council To Meet in Tunis *[Damascus]* ..... A 3
Dissidents, Reconciliation Committee Meet in Syria *[KUNA]* ..... A 3
Committee Discounts Syrian Involvement *[Damascus]* ..... A 3
Cuba Proposes Meeting To Resolve Mideast Rift *[KUNA]* ..... A 3
PLO's Al-Wazir Praises New Lebanese Front *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 4
Agreement on Shtawrah Withdrawal Reached *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 4
More on Shtawrah Agreement *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 4
Syrians Move In *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 4
Palestinian Clashes Resume in Al-Biqa' *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 4
Syrians Reportedly Besiege Loyalists *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 4
More on Al-Biqa' Fighting *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 5
Mediation Efforts Continue *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 5
Fedayeen Bomb Attack Reported in Jerusalem *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 5

OPEC AFFAIRS

OPEC Conference President Comments on Issues *[OPECNA]* ..... B 1
OAPEC Head Says USSR Pipeline Could Aid Peace *[OPECNA]* ..... B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

High Winds Sweep Gulf Slick Oil Onto Beaches *[GULF DAILY NEWS 1 Aug]* ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Kuwaiti-Soviet Talks Conclude in Moscow ..... C 1
Press Release on Talks ..... C 1
Omani Delegation Pays Official Visit 1 August ..... C 2
AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM Comments on McFarlane Mission ..... C 2
Cabinet Endorses Draft Law on Stock Market Crisis ..... C 2

OMAN

Envoy on Iranian Statements on Strait Closure *[WAKH]* ..... C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

King Husayn Pays Visit to At-Ta'if 31 July ..... C 3
Received at Airport ..... C 3
Received by Defense Minister ..... C 3
Meets With King Fahd ..... C 3
Amman Report ..... C 3
King Fahd Gives Dinner ..... C 4
McFarlane's First Mideast Mission Examined ..... C 4
Riyadh Analysis ..... C 4

Press Pessimistic ..... C 4
Will To Punish Israel Said Lacking Among Nations ..... C 5
Reports on Oil Terminal Closure 'Groundless' *[GULF DAILY NEWS 31 Jul]* ..... C 5

UAE

AL-KHALIJ Says McFarlane Like Habib, Kissinger ..... C 5
Iran Pilgrims Urged To Cooperate During Hajj *[KHALEEJ TIMES 30 Jul]* ..... C 5

YAR

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Ends Visit ..... C 6

EGYPT

Mubarak, Iraq's Husayn Exchange Messages ..... D 1
Spokesman Opposes Libyan Intervention in Chad ..... D 1
Ghali on Egyptian Attitude Toward Lebanon ..... D 1
Spokesman Condemns Partial Israeli Withdrawal ..... D 1
Interior Minister To Review National Security *[AKHBAR AL-YAWM]* ..... D 1
Cairo Radio on Muhyi ad-Din's Visit to Romania ..... D 1
Sudanese Delegation Arrives for Intergration Talks ..... D 2
Cairo Reports Riyadh Summit To Restore Egypt Ties ..... D 2

IRAQ

Fighting Continues; New Iranian Offensive Checked ..... E 1
Communique No 1,168 ..... E 1
Iranian Offensive Crushed ..... E 1
Communique No 1,169 ..... E 1
Commander on Iranian Attack ..... E 2
Details of Counterattack ..... E 2
Iranian Losses Reported ..... E 2
Communique No 1,170 ..... E 3
Communique No 1,171 ..... E 3
More on Counterattack ..... E 4
Iranian Claims Denied ..... E 4
Rafsanjani 'Gloomy Fate' Predicted ..... E 4
More on Minister's Statement ..... E 4

JORDAN

King Husayn Leaves for Saudi Arabia 31 July ..... F 1
To Tour Gulf, Iraq *[QNA]* ..... F 1
Abu 'Awdah Appointed Acting Prime Minister ..... F 1
Libya Terminates Duties of Former Ambassador *[AR-RA'Y 30 Jul]* ..... F 1
SFRY Official Arrives in Amman 31 July ..... F 1

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil Meets U.S. Chief of Staff Vessey ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad Invited To Visit Romania ..... G 1
Lebanon Holding Talks to Reconcile Militias *[Cairo]* ..... G 1
Salim Meets Soviet Ambassador, Indian Envoy ..... G 1
Al-Wazzan on U.S. Support, Withdrawals ..... G 1
Defense Minister Says Army Strength at 32,000 ..... G 2
Minister's Army Day Address ..... G 2
Government Wants Withdrawals Linked to Timetable ..... G 2
Egyptian Foreign Minister Views Lebanese Issues *[MONDAY MORNING]* ..... G 2
Franjiyah on National Salvation Front's Goals *[SABAH AL-KHAYR]* ..... G 2
Indian Foreign Ministry Official Pays Visit ..... G 3

Al-Wazzan Receives Envoy ..... G 3
Envoy Statement Before Leaving ..... G 3
Security Forces Investigate Beirut Explosion ..... G 3
VOL on Contacts To Deploy Army in Mountain ..... G 3
Security Forces Ready To Assume Tripoli Role ..... G 3
Al-Biqa' Citizens Issue Warning on Clashes ..... G 4
Syrians Said To Deploy SAM's in Al-Biqa' ..... G 4
Israelis Enter Army Training Camps in South ..... G 4
Nationalist Presence in 'Alayh, Ash-Shuf Reduced *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... G 4
Lebanese Druze To Hold Conference in Amman *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... G 4
Security Situation in Al-Biqa' 'Flares Up' ..... G 4
Syrians, Israelis Exchange Gunfire 31 July *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 4
Beirut Reports on Various Incidents 31 July ..... G 5

SYRIA

Al-Asad Anniversary Message to Armed Forces ..... H 1
Saudi Envoy Delivers Fahd Message to Al-Asad ..... H 2
Al-Asad Receives Lebanon's Karami 31 July ..... H 2
Karami on Meeting ..... H 2
'Arafat Message to Arab Leaders Criticized ..... H 3
Further 'Arafat Criticism ..... H 3
Khaddam Confers With Visiting SFRY Official ..... H 4
Bilal-Janevski Meeting ..... H 4

ISRAEL

Arens Returns, Comments on U.S. Talks ..... I 1
Arens on Lebanon, Syria ..... I 1
Arens on Lebanese Government Opposition *[THE JERUSALEM POST 31 Jul]* ..... I 2
Minister Shamir Returns, Comments on U.S. Talks ..... I 3
Further on Shamir Comments ..... I 3
Discusses U.S. Trip, Lebanon ..... I 3
IDF Fired Upon From Syrian Area in Lebanon ..... I 5
IDF Intelligence Chief Views Lebanon, Syria ..... I 5
Cabinet Considers U.S. Position on Lebanon ..... I 5
Shamir Briefing on Talks ..... I 5
More on Shamir Briefing ..... I 5
Pressure on Egypt Urged ..... I 6
Phalange Refuse To Dismantle Lebanon Base ..... I 6
Hebron Situation Reported; Nabulus Inquiry Continues *['AL-HAMISHMAR 29 Jul]* ..... I 6
Tighter Military Control on West Bank Expected *[MA'ARIV 29 Jul]* ..... I 6
Increased Economic Aid Asked From U.S. ..... I 7
Diplomatic Relations To Be Established With Spain ..... I 7

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Foreign Liaison Source Refutes Habre Claims ..... Q 1
Spokesman Denies Forces Fighting in Northern Chad ..... Q 1
Oueddei Forces Said Encircling Faya Largeau ..... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message From SRV President ..... Q 1
Envoy From Morocco Arrives in Tripoli ..... Q 1
Received by Al-Qadhdhafi ..... Q 1
JANA Commentator on U.S. 'Military Threat' ..... Q 2

MAURITANIA

Algerian Minister Arrives With Bendjedid Message ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Vice President Discusses OAU, African Affairs *[London AL-HAWADITH 29 Jul]* ..... Q 2

WESTERN SAHARA

Statement on Moroccan Battle Losses Reported *[Algiers]* ..... Q 4

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Congratulates Machel on Defense Meeting *[Maputo]* ..... R 1

SOMALIA

President Addresses People's National Assembly ..... R 1
Somali Nationalist Movement Elects Officials *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 2

UGANDA

Obote Discusses Killings With Muslim Leaders ..... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Reportage on Fighting for Faya-Largeau ..... S 1
Government Forces Capture Town ..... S 1
Bardai Comments on Loss ..... S 1
More on Libyan Involvement in Conflict ..... S 1
Libyan Planes Bomb Faya-Largeau ..... S 1
Further Report *[Paris]* ..... S 1
Libyans Resume Bombing ..... S 2
Government Issues Statement on Libyan Aggression *[SUNA]* ..... S 2
Hissein Habre Requests French Air Force Aid *[Paris]* ..... S 2
More on Habre Request ..... S 2
Help Sought From Six States ..... S 3
Bardai Radio Warns of Destabilization Attempts ..... S 3
Bardai Cites Wounded Returnees in Kinshasa ..... S 3

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Rawlings Warns Against Foreign Interference *[NEW AFRICA]* ..... T 1

GUINEA

President Toure Returns From Senegal Talks ..... T 1

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny on RSA, Chad, Succession ..... T 1

MALI

Party Delegation Returns From Visit to USSR ..... T 2

NIGERIA

Army on Alert as Precaution During Elections ..... T 2
Kwara State Police Report Political Clashes ..... T 2
Elections 'Lesson in Democracy' for Africa ..... T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Delegation Leaves for Cape Verde Meeting ..... U 1
Tanzanian Energy Minister Departs After Talks ..... U 1

LESOTHO

Participation in Regional Bank Shelved ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo Reports Trial of British Pilot in Nampula ..... U 1
UK Pilot Sentenced ..... U 1
Board Foresees Rise in Coal Production ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

No Comment From Correspondents on Frontline Ban ..... U 2
Government Confirms Names of 10 Banned Persons ..... U 2

ZAMBIA

Continued Reportage on Visit by Angola's Dos Santos ..... U 2
Closer Relations Urged ..... U 2
Dos Santos Addresses UNIP Meeting *[Luanda]* ..... U 3
Dos Santos Visits Kitwe ..... U 5
Presidents' State Dinner Speeches ..... U 5
Dos Santos, Official Visit Livingstone ..... U 5

ZIMBABWE

Frontline States Information Ministers Meet ..... U 6
Frontline States Support Ban of RSA-Based Media ..... U 6
Foreign Minister Comments on RSA, Arms Race ..... U 6
Acting ZAPU President Comments on Unity *[THE HERALD 26 Jul]* ..... U 6
5th Brigade Withdraws from Matabeleland *[Umtata]* ..... U 6
Minister Says 79 People Under Detention ..... U 7

'Arafat Warns Arab Leaders of Mideast 'Balkanization'

LD301751 Kuwait KUNA in English 1711 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Tunis, July 30 (KUNA) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat warned Saturday that if Arab governments did not act promptly, sincerely, and effectively in support of the Palestinian people, the entire Arab world would eventually suffer the consequences.

In a call to Arab leaders, 'Arafat talked of the "balkanization" of the entire region as a real threat which could not be ignored, adding that the extermination of the Palestinian cause and people was a first step towards much wider plans being implemented. 'Arafat added that Zionist policy in occupied Palestine was being complemented, willingly or otherwise, by attacks on Palestinian forces in the central Lebanese Al-Biqa' valley in an attempt to wipe out the Palestinians as an indpendent political force. In a veiled, but nonetheless bitter attack on Syria, 'Arafat compared current events in the Al-Biqa' to Syria's attack on Palestinian forces in Lebanon in 1976.

The Palestinian leader warned Arab heads of state that more massacres against Palestinians were now to be expected, stressing that a concerted and sincere political initiative by the Arab world acting in unison was more crucial now than ever before. "If events are allowed to take their course unhindered," 'Arafat concluded, "our region will find that it will have to pay a high price (for failing to act in time)."

Text of 'Arafat Appeal

JN311850 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1603 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Appeal by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Arab leaders; date not specified — read by announcer]

[Text] I address this appeal to you while the Zionist enemy is currently carrying out one massacre after another in our occupied territory. The enemy carried out a massacre against the students of the Islamic University in the heroic city of Hebron. It besieged this city, persecuted its inhabitants, and burned its stores. It also attacked our students in Bi'r Zayt University, where many were wounded. Furthermore, the enemy carried out a massacre against our strugglers in Beersheba prison, and other massacres against demonstrators in Al-Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem, Gaza, and other Palestinian towns and villages. These massacres are an extension of the enemy's crime against our people. We would also like to recall his hideous crime against our girl students in all schools. This conspiracy is an extension of the criminal Zionist plan to intimidate and suppress our people in an attempt to scare and expel them.

It is regrettable that these incidents and crimes coincide with what is happening in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon against our bases and fighters. These bases and fighters are besieged, shelled, and attacked by the Syrian forces and sometimes by the Libyan forces. The Libyan forces are proud of their attacks on our bases and fighters. As usual, they are using certain Palestinian names and symbols to cover up their plan against the Palestinian revolution and the PLO, as was the case in 1976, when the Syrian Army entered Lebanon and attacked the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist forces, which immediately followed the ugly Tal az-Za'tar massacre against our people and fighters.

The past few days have witnessed a serious escalation in the attacks against our bases and fighters in Al-Biqa'. Libyan and Syrian heavy weapons, rockets, and tanks were used in these attacks. At the same time, our bases have been besieged and deprived of supplies. Our stores, workshops, and depots in Damascus have been seized. This is in addition to the previous confiscation of the arms that have been donated by Arab brothers and friends. What is happening now is a new massacre similar to the Tal az-Za'tar massacre, whose perpetrators were later disclosed by the development of events and the various statements made by the enemy.

I appeal to the Arab leaders — kings, presidents, and amirs — to immediately intervene to put an end to this tragedy in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon; to take action with all international circles to stop the massacres against our masses and steadfast kinfolk in the occupied territory; and to end the sufferings, injustices, and persecutions to which our people and camps in occupied southern Lebanon are exposed.

I am addressing this appeal to you in these difficult times. As you know, we have sought all mediations, opened our hearts, and extended our hands to all efforts to patch up differences. Unfortunately, we have only met with more obstinacy and escalation throughout the past 80 days. The plan is to liquidate the PLO physically and politically — to complete what the enemy could not achieve during the siege of heroic Beirut due to the heroic steadfastness and the brave Lebanese-Palestinian resistance.

I appeal to you and the masses of our Arab nation before it is too late. If the incidents get out of control, our region and Arab nation will pay a heavy price, especially since the balkanization conspiracy is looking over our region with its ugly face. In view of this grave situation, we are called upon to handle the situation in order to spare the pure Arab blood and prevent the deterioration of the situation amid the rapid events and serious plans. It is a revolution until victory.

Yasir 'Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and Commander in Chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

'Arafat Interviewed on Syrians, Libyans, Rebels

GF311734 Jidda Al-Madinah in Arabic 27 Jul 83 pp 12, 13

[Interview with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, by *Al-Madinah* correspondents 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Ansari and 'Abdallah al-'Amri in Tripoli — date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Madinah*: What are the chances for the restoration of relations between you and the Syrian brothers in the near future?

'Arafat: Of course, this is an important matter. His Majesty King Fahd is making much appreciated efforts to achieve a reconciliation between us. As you know, Syrian Foreign Minister

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam went to At-Ta'if and was received by his majesty. The Kingdom also dispatched its foreign minister, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, and its education minister, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir. His majesty's efforts include other fields and we thank him very much for that. There are also other efforts being made by Kuwait, Algeria, the PDRY, the Arab League, and the Islamic Conference Organization, in addition to the efforts of some friends such as Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who is the chairman of the current session of the Nonaligned Movement, Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, and Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

I regret to say that all these efforts have yet to achieve their desired result, which is to stop the deterioration of the Palestinian-Syrian relations and to normalize the current Palestinian situation. We in the Palestinian revolution are striving to remedy the situation for the benefit of our nationalist objectives. We formed a six-member committee from inside the PLO so that we can continue dialogue with the Syrian brothers because we do not want to be involved in Arab tribal wars, especially since we are all in the same position and are sharing one trench against the enemy.

Everybody knows that we have remained side by side with the Syrian brothers in Al-Biqa', facing the Israeli threats and preparing ourselves aggressive military operations. We never wanted things to erupt between us and our Syrian brothers. In the current situation, some Palestinian names are being used as an umbrella. The same thing happened in 1967 when some Palestinian names and codes were used.

Al-Madinah: In a recently published statement, Libyan leader Muammar al-Qadhdhafi described you as a personal friend and said that he respects you. What is your comment on that?

'Arafat: I also consider him as a personal friend and respect him, but I am astonished how Mu'ammar believed his intelligence organs which said he can influence Palestinian decisionmaking by moving a tank or some people. Mu'ammar knows full well that these attempts will not succeed.

Al-Madinah: What is your position toward the Lebanese front which was recently formed?

'Arafat: In fact, I have never met with any of the brother leaders of this front, and that includes Franjiyah, Karami,and Junblatt.

Al-Madinah: It is said that Syria and Libya were behind the formation of this front.

'Arafat: I do not know that for a fact, because I have never met the leaders of this front. I am reluctant to say anything until I learn from them exactly the objectives and aims behind the formation of this front.

Al-Madinah: What does Syria want exactly from the latest events in Al-Biqa'?

'Arafat: This question should be addressed to all the Arab countries. It is a historical question and history does not have mercy.

Al-Madinah: Some people are calling for the establishment of new Palestinian institutions.

'Arafat: As for a Palestinian government-in-exile, I can say that this is an old and new matter. I can say that if we find out that the Palestinian revolution, the struggle march, and the Palestinian people will benefit from the creation and formation of this government we will immediately present the issue to our legitimate and legislative institutions.

Al-Madinah: It is said that you have made concessions to the dissidents. Did you do that from a position of strength?

'Arafat: It is ridiculous to say that I have made any concessions. I did not make any concessions to anyone, because the great Palestinian revolution will not make any concessions to anyone. It is incorrect to say that we offered concessions. At the same time, for the common interest, I can make initiatives for reaching a settlement. There is a difference between concessions and initiatives. Regrettably, all the initiatives which we proposed were rejected, because the decision is not in the hands of the dissidents, but it is in the hands of the Arab intelligence organs which protect them, help them, and control them militarily, politically, and financially. It is not my saying this which makes it a fact, but this is said by these organs themselves, whether these organs are Syrian or Libyan.

Al-Madinah: It is true that Syria wants you to discontinue all contacts with Jordan?

'Arafat: Everyone should understand that we will not be dictated to by anyone. Our basic principle is that we are a revolution that is not subjugated and subordinate to any party — a revolution that is only guided by our people, the Palestinian people. Everyone should clearly understand that we, in the Palestinian leadership, are insisting on the independence of the Palestinian decisionmaking and that we will not allow anyone to violate this principle. This is a commitment we all agreed upon and we have to maintain it from the leadership to the base.

Al-Madinah: What are the U.S. intentions toward the Arabs?

'Arafat: U.S. officials issued statements in which they expressed satisfaction with Syria's attempts to contain the PLO. They also said that they are pleased with the attempts made to weaken the PLO in Al-Biqa'. The U.S. Administration is still putting the horse behind the cart and not the cart behind the horse. Regrettably, Washington cannot feel what is happening inside the occupied lands and the rallying of the people there around the PLO and its leadership. This was a blow meted out by our conscious masses who are committed to their revolution and its struggle course and who reject all the plans of the enemy and its abettors. "They desire to extinguish the light of Allah with their mouths, but Allah will permit nothing except the perfecting

of His light, though the disbelievers may dislike it." [Koranic verse]

Al-Madinah: The dissidents accuse you of following U.S. policy. What is your comment?

'Arafat: These are voices that have been attacking the Palestinian revolution from time to time. I have not forgotten the Libyan position while we were under the seige. They attacked us and accused us of betrayal, and now I am not surprised to hear such accusations and insults.

Al-Madinah: What about the Iranian-Iraqi war?

'Arafat: I have personally made much effort to put an end to this war. I call on Muslims to dedicate all their energies to put an end to the fighting which is hazardous to the Islamic nation and to both the Iranian and Iraqi peoples. This war should be stopped.

Al-Madinah: Do you have any view regarding this war?

'Arafat: I do not have any view, but I hope that this war between Muslims will be ended as soon as possible.

PLO Central Council To Meet in Tunis

JN292101 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus — An official Palestinian source said today that the PLO Central Council is scheduled to convene in Tunis on Wednesday under PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum. Leaders of various Palestinian resistance groups will attend this meeting.

Citing this Palestinian source, reports said that Khalid al-Fahum today sent invitations to the 81 members of the PLO Central Council to attend this meeting. These members represent the Palestinian organizations, institutions, and groupings in various Arab countries. The Central Council is a link between the PLO Executive Committee and the PNC.

It has been learned that the PLO Central Council will discuss the activities which the PLO Executive Committee will carry out during next phase — namely, the crisis inside Fatah, as well asrecent developments in the Palestinian question on various internal, Arab, and international levels.

Dissidents, Reconciliation Committee Meet in Syria

LD301818 Kuwait KUNA in English 1731 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, july 30 (KUNA) — Opposition leaders of the mainstream Palestinian guerrilla movement Al-Fatah met here Saturday with a six-member Palestinian reconciliation committee in an attempt to bring the three-month dispute to an end, an opposition spokesman said.

The spokesman said the committee, led by Palestine National Council Speaker Khalid al-Fahum, called for an immediate end to the armed conflict between opposition forces and units loyal to Al-Fatah leader Yasir 'Arafat, and demanded that a ceasefire arranged between the two be strictly observed as a first step towards finding a solution to the dispute. But, he stressed, no real progress has been made on the basic issues underlying the Al-Fatah conflict, adding that opposition leader Nimr Salih (Abu Salih) had been informed by the committee of 'Arafat's rejection of all the steps it had recommended to him to help bring the dispute to an end.

Meanwhile, Al-Fatah opposition leaders announced plans to establish a radio station either in Syria or the central Lebanese Al-Biqa' valley broadcasting under the name of "Voice of the Palestinian Revolution."

Committee Discounts Syrian Involvement

JN311913 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus — The six-member committee — made up of PLO Executive Committee members — has declared, after a meeting it held this evening under PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum, that after observing the situation in Al-Biqa' and the north between the fighters and political leaders of various Palestinian resistence groups, it can say that the fraternal Syrian forces did not participate in the internecine fighting. The committee also states that any claim regarding Syria's participation in this fighting is untrue. The committee added: We hope that all the brother PLO officials would be accurate in their statements and avoid anything that might harm relations with fraternal Syria.

Cuba Proposes Meeting To Resolve Mideast Rift

LD301544 Kuwait KUNA in English 1323 GMT 30 Jul 83

[By Atef Odeh]

[Text] Rabat, July 30 (KUNA) — A ranking Palestinian official disclosed Saturday that Cuba had recently proposed a meeting grouping Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Lebanese national movement, the Soviet Union, and Cuba with the objective of patching up Syrian-Palestinian differences. Khalid al-Hasan, an aide to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and member of mainstream Palestinian commando movement Fatah's Central Committee, told KUNA the movement is ready to start talks with Syria at the highest levels to resolve the present Syrian-Palestinian dispute.

'Arafat, facing a mutiny within Fatah, was expelled from Syria last June 24 after accusing Damascus of supporting his opponents and taking part in armed clashes against his followers in the central Lebanese Al-Biqa' valley.

Al-Hasan said Fatah leadership is also ready to start dialogue with the Libyan leadership "if Libya shows respect for the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking and is faithful to any agreement that might be reached." Al-Hasan predicted, however, that the idea of holding such a meeting would not result in any success, as failure was the fate of the Arab, Islamic, non-aligned, and PLO Executive Committee mediations,

although the Fatah movement had agreed to join such a meeting. Al-Hasan said "absolishing independent Palestinian decision-making is a cancellation of the legitimacy of the Palestinian representation." He added that this is an American objective "which we sincerely hope that Brother al-Qadhdhafi (the Libyan leader) would not be trapped in."

Speaking about outcome of the recent visit to Moscow by a Fatah delegation, the Palestinian official said the Soviet Union's stand was clear and firm, and did not regard what is going on in the Al-Biqa' valley as an intra-Palestinian dispute, but saw the breakaway movement as only serving Zionist-American (?designs) no matter what the intentions of its members were. He said the Soviet Union also supports the idea of resolving the Syrian-Fatah dispute at the negotiating table in a way that leads to the establishment of a PLO-Syrian-Lebanese national front.

Al-Hasan expressed the hope that Jordan would join such a front so that the struggle be more comprehensive and not limited to the occupied Arab territories and Lebanon. Al-Hasan said the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue did not reach a deadlock. A solution to differences on certain points that led to a [words indistinct] the joint talks might be reached at any moment, he commented. The Palestinian official called for an Arab summit conference "not only to achieve Arab consensus and patch up Syria-Palestinian relations,but also to show that the Arab policy still exists in the international arena."

Answering a question on the appointment by U.S. President Ronald Reagan of a new Mideast envoy to replace Philip Habib, Al-Hasan said: "This means that a new stage in American policy has begun in light of the recent tour of the area made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and that tactical changes would be carried out."

PLO's Al-Wazir Praises New Lebanese Front

JN312059 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 31 Jul 83

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] In a meeting of the Nationalist Movement in Tripoli [Lebanon] today, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] praised the new opposition front, the Lebanese National Salvation Front, which is led by Franjiyah, Karami, and Junblatt. He said that the establishment of this front is a basic step toward canceling what he called the Lebanese-U.S.-Zionist agreement. Abu Jihad called for further solidarity and cohesion among the Palestinian resistance, Syria, and the Lebanese nationalists.

Agreement on Shtawrah Withdrawal Reached

NC301557 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The National Movement, the Palestinians, and Syrian intelligence officers held a meeting in Shtawrah this afternoon. The Voice of Lebanon learned that the meeting ended a short time ago with an agreement to consolidate the cease-fire. Informed sources told the Voice of Lebanon that a detailed plan has been worked out to withdraw the armed forces of the two sides [presumably PLO loyalists and dissidents] from the towns of Jdita, Jalala, Sa'd Nayil, Ta'nayil, and Kafr Zabad, and to keep only administrative offices in the areas where the two sides are present.

More on Shtawrah Agreement

NC302143 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Excerpt] At the meeting held in Shtawrah, it was decided to deploy a 100-man force from the PFLP, the Syrian National Socialist Party, and the Communist Party on the hills controlled by the Abu Musa group, to conduct Syrian patrols in Jdita, and to keep 8 to 15 men of Abu Musa's group in one office. In return, the highway will be open either from the Ash-Shammas gas station up to Al-Masna' — that is, the Jdita-Syria road — or in the other direction from (Dayr Zannun) up to Riyaq, and the 'Arafat group will not be obstructed. If the agreement is not implemented, the joint forces will implement it by force.

Syrians Move In

NC310642 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0630 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] According to information we have just received from the Al-Biqa' area, Palestinian gunmen have withdrawn from the town of Jdita and Syrian forces have taken their place.

Palestinian Clashes Resume in Al-Biqa'

NC010854 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The clashes between 'Arafat's group and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] followers are continuing in Duris, At-Tayyibah, and Majdalun in Al-Biqa'. Various types of heavy and medium weapons are being used. The clashes began today at approximately 0800 after an approximately 3-hour calm. It was reported that shells have fallen in Ba'labakk and on the Wavell Camp, Jabal al-Mallah ridges, and the At-Tayyibah shooting range.

Our correspondent reported a short while ago that the clashes stopped at 0945, but intermittent shooting is continuing.

Syrians Reportedly Besiege Loyalists

JN312033 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] A loyalist Fatah military spokesman has stated that the Syrian forces yesterday besieged the Al-Yarmuk forces' first battalion positions in the 'Arab Fa'ur area, near Kafr Zabad in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region. The spokesman added that the Syrian forces also besieged a Fatah force in the same area.

The spokesman added that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, contacted Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, but his contacts were fruitless. The

spokesman pointed out that a serious situation is brewing in Al-Biqa', saying that the Syrian measures, which are biased in favor of the Fatah dissidents, are a threat to the entire Palestinian resistance.

More on Al-Biqa' Fighting

NC311804 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] The fate of the Al-Biqa' has alternately been at the mercy of both the Palestinians and the leftist and communist organizations. It has become evident that the attempts to disengage the Palestinian factions have failed to attain their desired objectives. Artillery shelling was reported in the Al-Biqa' this afternoon, while shells landed near the onion packing factory and on the Barr Ilyas-(Zaynun) road. Our Al-Biqa' correspondent reported that Abu 'Ammar's supporters have checked an infiltration attempt by the Abu Musa group in the pig farm in Al-Fayda.

In the meantime, intensive leftist roadblocks have been set up in the Shtawrah area in a bid to prevent armed manifestations. 'Arafat supporters have brought new elements from Tripoli to the Nahlah Camp near Ba'labakk. Correspondents in the Al-Biqa' have reported that the Syrian forces are still positioned on the approaches to the Jdita township. Some 100 elements from the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, the Communist Action Organization, and the PFLP have entered the town in implementation of the disengagement agreement between the warring sides.

Mediation Efforts Continue

JN310632 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Reports received from Beirut say that real efforts are being exerted to put an end to the Palestinian fratricide. Representatives of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, the Arab Army of Lebanon, and some Palestinian organizations began mediating between the two warring factions — namely, the wing supporting 'Arafat and that opposing him. They are also contacting Syriawith a view to halting fighting and embarking on a program which can restore peace and perhaps bring an accord to the Palestinian situation.

This program provides for a sound and complete implementation of the cease-fire. It also calls for the withdrawal of the alien elements from the vicinity of Jdita and for the opening of the Damascus road from Shtawrah to Al-Masna', near the Syrian border. This mediation comes only 4 days before the convocation of the PLO Central Council in Tunis.

Fedayeen Bomb Attack Reported in Jerusalem

JN301648 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] In the occupied homeland, a group of our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied territory has carried out a daring operation against a Zionist enemy center in occupied Jerusalem. The group hurled handgrenades at an assembly operation for Zionist forces in Jerusalem, killing or wounding several of the enemy.

The Zionist spokesman reported the incident, but simply said that the Zionist forces immediately cordoned the area and carried out a wide search for the perpetrators, but could not find them.

OPEC Conference President Comments on Issues

LD301839 Vienna OPECNA in English 1630 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Vienna, 29 July 83 (OPECNA) — The current president of the OPEC Conference, Mani' ibn 'Sa'd al-'Utaybah, said today that arriving at an equilibrium between oil supply and demand at the right price "is really the final target" of the organization. In an interview with OPECNA, he said the long-term strategy committee headed by Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani was currently dealing with the issue.

Al'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates, was paying his first official visit to the OPEC Secretariat here in his supervisory capacity pending the appointment of a new secretary general.

He referred to recent experiences in the oil world which brought a shift "from a seller's to a buyer's market, from where the market showed great strength to where it showed great weaknesses, with several disadvantages and negative effects on the world economy". He pointed out "such fluctuation is not in the interest of anyone, consumers and producers alike".

Al-'Utaybah said the solution "is to find the breakeven point, where demand and supply meet, with neither exceeding the other, for in both cases of shortage and oversupply no one will gain". OPEC, he said, would do its best to define the point of balance and at the same time protect "the right price", which was now 29 dollars a barrel for the marker crude.

"We have to defend and freeze this bench price for some time, at least up to the end fo 1985, to allow time for us as producers to define what is the right production level based on demand and how to divide any increases among ourselves".

Asked about the prospects of OPEC's current dialogue with non-OPEC exporters as a means of stabilizing the oil market, Al-'Utaybah said: "The outcome of such consultations with countries like Mexico and the North Sea producers has become very clear."

He said the market had already improved considerably, "and before very long we will be at a turning point from a weak, relaxed and easy market to a firm and healthy one".

On ways of ensuring OPEC secures its share of any increases in oil demand, Al-'Utaybah, who chairs the organization's Market Monitoring Committee, said: "I think the non-OPEC countries have been producing at their maximum and, with the exception of Mexico, not one of them agreed to reduce their production. So I don't think there is room really to discuss the sharing of additional demand. I think OPEC, which has sacrificed by reducing its share in the market from 32 million b/d to 17.5 million in less than three years — in fact, early this year it was as low as 14 million b/d — has the full right to enjoy any additional demand in the market".

Asked if there was no contradiction between OPEC's call in the early 1970's for energy saving and investments in alternative sources and the current desire to stimulate demand, Al-'Utaybah replied: "I think the waste of energy is over, at least in the industrialized countries."

The minister regretted that in certain oil producing countries, however, there was "some wastage". He added: "I personally feel this wastage should be looked into."

On the appointment of a new OPEC secretary general, Al-'Utaybah commented: "This issue has been postponed until further consultations among member countries." He said it was a matter for the conference to resolve, adding, "for myself I cannot continue to act as secretary general for an unlimited time. I have so many things to do back home and as chairman of the Market Monitoring Committee and current president of the OPEC conference".

Asked if he saw steps to form an oil association by some Latin American countries, including two OPEC members, as a threat to the existence of the organization, Al-'Utaybah said: "I have never for a minute ever thought about the break-up of OPEC.

"We have had a lot of stories about this on various occasions, but recent events, particularly during difficult times have proved how useful it is to have OPEC. No one will benefit by having OPEC disappear, except those who are very short-sighted and regard OPEC as their personal enemy".

The minister pointed out that without an organization like OPEC the world would have suffered many more political and economic problems. "You should also not forget that OPEC is an active tool in the world community through its help to the other developing countries, either through the OPEC fund or through the funds which have been established by individual member countries."

OAPEC Head Says USSR Pipeline Could Aid Peace

LD251756 Vienna OPECNA in English 1559 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 25 July 83 (OPECNA) — Soviet Gas exports to Western Europe following completion of the trans-Siberian pipeline could become "an important factor contributing to world peace and stability", according to 'Ali 'Atiqah, secretary general of the organization of Arab Petroleum exporting countries (OAPEC). In a newspaper interview here, 'Ali 'Atiqah rejected the view that Soviet gas exports would affect Arab Gas Exports to Europe. He said on a recent visit to the Soviet Union, he had been assured by officials of "Soviet unwillingness to cause havoc in the gas market". They had expressed an interest in coordinating with other gas exporters wherever possible, and "Soviet exports will create additional interdependence."

'Atiqah pointed out that the role of Arab oil was "complementary", and it was ironic that in the event of a shortage, all additional quantities were met by Arab producers, while in a glut, the Arabs were made to reduce output. He described the situation as "odd and grave".

The OAPEC head called on Arab oil producers to adopt policies which took into account local development requirements and obligations.

He said member states had failed to respond positively to an OAPEC proposal on setting up a joint oil exploration company, but although the decision had been "deferred", it had not been dropped. He hoped the scheme would be adopted at a suitable time and that members would see the point in reducing dependence on what until now had remained an exclusively foreign enterprise.

BAHRAIN

High Winds Sweep Gulf Slick Oil Onto Beaches

GF010456 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 1 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] High winds have driven patches of oil from the Gulf slick onto three Bahrain beaches.

Mr Khalid Fakhru who heads the Regional Organisation for the Protection of Marine Environment confirmed yesterday that beach areas at Buday'ah, Qalhali and Ad-Dayr had been "severely hit."

He added that clean up crews had stepped up their operations and had the situation under control.

KUWAIT

Kuwaiti-Soviet Talks Conclude in Moscow

LD292043 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1809 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Moscow, 29 Jul (KUNA) — The official talks between the delegation of the Kuwaiti National Assembly, presided by Mr Muhamad Yusuf al-'Adasani, and the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet — the Soviet of Nationalities presided by Vitaliy Ruben and the Soviet of the Union presided by Mr Shitikov — ended today.

The talks included the international situation in general, the situation in the Middle East, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war, the Afghan problem and the international efforts to solve it, and other international issues of mutual interest.

On the same day Mr Vitaliy Ruben held a luncheon in honor of Mr al-'Adasani and his delegation.

Mr Ruben made a speech during the banquet in which he highlighted the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait.

The speaker of the Kuwaiti National Assembly, Mr Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, made an answering speech in which he thanked the Soviet side; on behalf of himself and his delegation for the USSR's firm and committed stand toward the urgent issues of the Arab homeland and for its permanent support of the legitimate Palestinian right to establish a national independent state. He also praised Soviet efforts and international initiatives to guarantee security in the Middle East.

Mr al-'Adasani called on the Soviet Union to use its international weight, on a larger scale, to solve the Iraq-Iran conflict because it is "a winning card in the hands of the United States which should be taken from it; otherwise the area of the Arabian Gulf will become one of the most tense regions in the world."

Mr al-'Adasani supported the numerous Soviet peace initiatives for the normalization of the situation in Europe and the suggestions for restraining the international arms race, for banning the use of force in the relations between the East and the West and the steps which should lead to a successful end of the Geneva talks.

The speaker of the Kuwaiti National Assembly praised the Soviet stand which supports the efforts of the Third World countries to establish a new international economic system that preserves the natural rights and wealth of the developing countries.

Mr al-'Adasani praised the current level of relations between Kuwait and the Soviet Union, and expressed his hopes that they will flourish because they are based on mutual respect and benefit.

The Kuwaiti ambassador held a dinner tonight in honor of the visiting delegation of the National Assembly, which was attended by a large number of Soviet parliamentarians and Foreign Ministry officials, in addition to a number of the heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited to the Soviet capital.

Press Release on Talks

LD311838 Kuwait KUNA in English 1614 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 31 (KUNA) — Kuwait and the Soviet Union Sunday denounced the U.S. military intervention in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, a press release said.

The two sides, in talks here, held the U.S. and Israel responsible for the present turbulence in the area and rejected the U.S. mediation role in the Middle East problem since "America is a party to the conflict with special interest in the area," the release said.

The release followed a five-day visit to the Soviet Union by a Kuwaiti parliamentary delegation under House Speaker Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani. The delegation left Moscow Saturday for Kuwait via London.

The two sides, during talks presided over by Al-'Adasani and President of the Soviet Nationalities Council Vitaliy Ruben, reviewed the Middle East situation and shared identical views on the issue.

Kuwait and the Soviet Union also asserted that "the American-Israeli alliance was the root cause for the present instability in the Middle East" and noted that "Washington was absolutely disqualified from a mediation role because it has special interests to pursue in the region."

The Soviet side expressed determination to develop cooperation ties with Kuwait in all fields, including the economic and trade spheres, and assured the Kuwaiti delegation of the continuity of the Soviet Union's stand as a dependable friend of the Arab nation in many issues.

On the question of Afghanistan and the Soviet military intervention there, the Kuwaiti side was open in putting forward its viewpoint to the Soviet party which gave an elaborate account of the circumstances and facts leading to the so-called Afghan problem.

"Despite that our presence constitutes a heavy burden," Ruben told the Kuwaiti side, "principles and commitments oblige us to remain in Afghanistan particularly since we went there at the request of a legal government with which we are bound by a treaty of friendship and cooperation. "However," the Soviet official added, "we will withdraw once approached by the Afghan Government."

On its part, the Kuwaiti side reiterated its stand on the question and called once again upon the Soviet Union to find the shortest way for urgent withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan.

Both sides expressed concern over the continued Gulf conflict between Iraq and Iran and supported all efforts aimed at reinstatement of peace in the Arabian Gulf region. They also reviewed the arms race, the stationing of American missiles in European states and means to avert a nuclear war which the U.S. is trying to unleash.

Shortly before leaving Moscow Saturday evening Al-'Adasani stated that the five-day visit had been a good opportunity to get closely acquainted with different aspects of development realized by the Soviet people.

He also described the talks with the Soviet side as "extremely frank and fruitful" covering bilateral ties and the Middle East situation, with special emphasis on development in the Arabian Gulf region and attempts to halt the Iraq-Iran war by exerting intensified efforts at all levels.

Israel's intransigence and the support it receives from the U.S. Administration were also discussed by the two sides, according to Al-'Adasani who added: "The Kuwaiti side raised the issue of Afghanistan during a thorough exchange," with the Soviet team.

Omani Delegation Pays Official Visit 1 August

LD010849 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0709 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Kuwait 1 Aug (KUNA) — At 0900 this morning Thuwayni Ibn Shihab Al Sa'id, private counsellor of his majesty the Sultan of Oman and mayor of Muscat, arrived at Kuwait International Airport for an official visit to the State of Kuwait in reply to the invitation of the heir apparent and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah.

The guest is accompanied by an official delegation which includes the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-Alaqi Abdallah, Minister of Information 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad ar-Rawwas and a large number of officials from the government of the sister Sultanate of Oman.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM Comments on McFarlane Mission

LD311156 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait 31 Jul (KUNA) — *Ar-Ra'y al-'Amm* in its editorial today comments on the tour of the new U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane in the Middle East. It says "this envoy comes to continue the efforts of his predecessors to gain agreement between Lebanon and Israel, having considered that the agreement is the main crisis while the Israeli occupation has become a secondary issue."

It stresses that it is an old game repeatedly staged by these principals, while those who are being strangled follow the acts and events on their radios and television screens.

The paper reminds us that whenever its envoys visit a region, it is customary for the American Administration to have them take something new to offer Israel as a reward for its continuous invasion and aggressions against the Arab states.

It stresses that the American initiatives remain the same; only the names are changed. It points out that the previous and consecutive American initiatives and moves basically stem from a firm American strategy based on providing the means of strength and superiority for Israel alone in facing the Arab bloc from the ocean to the Gulf.

Cabinet Endorses Draft Law on Stock Market Crisis

LD312009 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1603 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait, July 31 (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti Cabinet Sunday endorsed a draft law on a settlement of the stock market crisis and the bill will be referred to the National Assembly for consideration during its forthcoming extraordinary session, a government spokesman said.

The proposal mainly aims at reducing the number of bankrupt dealers and ensuring smooth repayment of debts at a reasonable interest, according to Commerce and Industry Minister and acting State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Jasim al-Marzuq.

Outlining the draft law, Al-Marzuq said it is geared to reduce debts by calculating the spot value of deferred payment deals while allowing an interest rate of 25 percent.

It also authorizes the arbitration panel to cut the interest rate when and if it deems such a measure fit, he added.

The draft law meanwhile reserves the right of dealers to settle their inter-related dealings on their own, Al-Marzuq added.

The Cabinet session, presided over by His Highness Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Said al-'Abdallah, also reviewed the minutes of ministerial committees' sessions related to the stock crisis, which first surfaced almost a year ago when post-dated checks started to fall due with the drawers unable to honor their obligations.

The new bill is expected to cut debts by 40 percent when implemented and as such reduce cases of bankruptcy among stock traders, according to Al-Marzuq.

He explained that under the new law, decisions of the arbitration panel will be binding to all parties. Asked on ways of payment, he said: It will be jurisdiction of the panel which will be mandated to give the final say on the issue, including such options of installments, cash or others.

OMAN

Envoy on Iranian Statements on Strait Closure

GF291030 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0943 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Jul (WAKH) — Omani Ambassador to Kuwait Sa'ud al-'Ansi has warned Iran or any country against interfering in Oman's internal affairs.

In a statement in today's issue of the newspaper *Ar-Ra'y al-'Amm*, Al-'Ansi said: The strategic Strait of Hormuz is Omani territory and Iran or any other country does not have the right to interfere in Oman's internal affairs.

The Omani ambassador to Kuwait was commenting on Iranian threats to close the Strait of Hormuz to stop the oil supplies from the Gulf region. He said: "Foreign intervention from any party or in any form is rejected. This is rejected by all brothers in the region and the Sultanate of Oman will do its best in cooperation with its brothers to preserve its security."

The Omani envoy expressed his resentment over the Iranian statements which he said would not help stabilize security in the region. He said the statements by the Iranian Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani on the closure of the Strait of Hormuz create confusion and instability which in turn provides the opportunity for some to interfere in the Gulf region's issues. "And we will not accept this nor allow it to occur."

Concluding, the Omani ambassador called for an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war which he said "is not in the interest of the region in general."

SAUDI ARABIA

King Husayn Pays Visit to At-Ta'if 31 July

Received at Airport

LD311049 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1012 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] At-Ta'if, 31 Jul (SPA) — At 1235 today His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan arrived in At-Ta'if on a visit to the Kingdom. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz headed those who were at Al-Hawiyah Airport in At-Ta'if to receive him.

Once the airplane carrying the king of Jordan came to a halt, Deputy Chief of Royal Protocol Mansur al-Khurayji, and Jordan's Ambassador to the Kingdom Hani Tabbarah boarded the plane to welcome his majesty and accompany him while leaving the plane. On the ground His Majesty King Fahd embraced his great guest, and then His Majesty King Husayn shook hands with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy governor of the Holy Mecca region. Then the two great leaders headed for the honor stand and the two national anthems were played. Afterward His Majesty King Husayn shook hands with senior state officials led by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, their excellencies the ministers, and senior civilian and military officials.

Received by Defense Minister

LD311850 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1830 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] At-Ta'if, 31 Jul (SPA) — His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan met with His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, at his residence in At-Ta'if this evening.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces. His Majesty King Husayn arrived in At-Ta'if earlier today.

Meets With King Fahd

LD312202 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2120 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] At-Ta'if, 31 Jul (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Majesty King Husayn met at the Royal Palace in At-Ta'if at 2320 this evening.

The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by: His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan; His Highness the Minister of Finance Muhammad Aba al-Khayl; His Highness the Minister of Information 'Ali ash-Sha'ir and the charge d'affaires to Jordan 'Abd ar-Rahman (ash-Shubayli).

On the Jordanian side the meeting was attended by: Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad al-Lawzi; the Minister of the Court 'Amir Khammash; Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; and Jordanian Ambassador to the Kingdom Hani Tabbarah.

Amman Report

JN010652 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Saudi King Fahd presided over a meeting between the Jordanian and Saudi sides which began at 2230 yesterday evening. The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Royal Hashemite Court Chief Ahmad al-Lawzi; Court Minister 'Amir Khammash; Staff Lieutenant General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and Hani Tabbarah, the Jordanian ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

On the Saudi side the meeting was attended by his Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation; His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; His Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, the Saudi ambassador in Washington; 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, minister of information; Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance; and the Saudi charge d'affaires in Amman. The talks dealt with all the dimensions and effects of the current Arab reality. His Majesty King Husayn presented an assessment of the

current situation in the occupied West Bank and Arab territories following Israel's escalation of its practices in Hebron, Jerusalem, and Palestinian cities and the criminal aggression perpetrated by Israeli settlers in Hebron.

His majesty outlined the dangers resulting from the Israeli occupation authorities' policy of settlement and expulsion in the occupied Arab territories.

The Jordanian and Saudi sides reviewed the developments in the situation in Lebanon in light of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The two sides affirmed the importance of Israel's withdrawal from all Lebanese territory and the need to preserve the unity of Lebanon and help it regain its sovereignty and independence.

The talks also centered on the events and the division in the Palestinian arena and the negative effect that will have on the Palestinian issue. They affirmed the importance of supporting the PLO and preserving its unity and independence.

The Saudi side presented a report on the efforts aimed at clearing the air in the Arab countries. The Jordanian and Saudi sides stressed the importance of restoring Arab solidarity.

The two sides also discussed the firm brotherly relations between Jordan and Saudi Arabia and means of reinforcing these relations and bolstering joint cooperation in all fields.

King Fahd Gives Dinner

LD312232 Riyadh SPA in English 1916 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] At-Taif, July 31, SPA — HM King Fahd tonight gave a dinner in honor of the visiting Jordanian King Husayn.

The banquet was attended by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy premier and minister of defence and aviation, a number of princes, ministers and senior officials. It was also attended by the Jordanian monarch entourage.

McFarlane's First Mideast Mission Examined

Riyadh Analysis

GF301450 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Analysis by Jasir al-Jasir]

[Text] Amid several U.S. analyses and opinions that Lebanon is actually being subjected to the dangers of division, Mr Robert McFarlane, the new U.S. envoy, began his first visit to the Middle East. The mission Mcfarlane — who succeeds Philip Habib — is trying to fulfill is to ascertain that the redistribution of the Israeli forces in southern Lebanon actually opens the way for a complete withdrawal of the non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. The tour of the new U.S. envoy comes following the U.S. approval of the Israeli plan for redistributing its occupation forces in southern Lebanon. With regard to this point, observers believe that this U.S. stand developed as a result of the assurances offered by Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that the primary Israeli withdrawal is nothing but a start of continuing withdrawals that will end with the exit of all these forces.

But these Israeli assurances did not convince everyone as they convinced the U.S. Administration. The Lebanese assessment of the Israeli redistribution in southern Lebanon considers it a start of consolidating division by giving the south a position that is different from what happens to be the case in other Lebanese regions.

All these opinions and deductions are known to Mr McFarlane who has 1 month to assess the primary Israeli withdrawal and to assess its negative and positive results, if it has any positive results.

Mr McFarlane will continue to travel among the Middle East capitals whichare concerned about the Lebanese problem. He is supposed to reach a diplomatic solution this month that helps speed up the exit of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. Observers see that McFarlane's method is different from the method of his predecessor, Philip Habib, who used to formulate the plans and goals of his moves and then report them to the U.S. Administration before starting their implementation. However, the new envoy receives plans that are preplanned in Washington and if he is unable to implement them, he will try other preplanned plans. This means senior officials in Washington will participate in the work of the new envoy.

Press Pessimistic

LD311016 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0635 GMT 31 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 31 Jul (SPA) — In their leading articles the papers deal with the situation in the region in light of the new American efforts to have foreign forces withdrawn from Lebanon.

The newspapers are pessimistic about the new U.S. envoy's chances for success in his efforts to achieve the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. *Al-Yawm* states that all available facts indicate that the new American envoy's first tour of the region will not result in a decisive or successful solution for the problem of the Israeli military presence in Lebanon. It adds that the statements made by the U.S. President, which include full approval for Israel's redeployment of its forces in Lebanon, cannot help to bring about the solutions sought by the American administration for a way out of the crisis. Moreover, these statements show contradictions in the American postition, which indicates that the American administration is working to help effect the Zionist plan in Lebanon.

Al-Yawm stresses that the plan to redeploy Israeli forces is the beginning of the partitioning plan which the enemy authorities are seeking to implement in Lebanon since conditions there prohibit the realization of Lebanese unity.

It concludes by saying that there is a strong feeling of disappointment over the current American efforts, and this will have a negative effect on any expected solution for the crisis.

Will To Punish Israel Said Lacking Among Nations

LD292356 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jul 83

["News and Comment" feature by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] Honorable listeners, good evening. The brutal massacre which was committed by the Jewish settlers at the Islamic University in Hebron led to angry reactions around the world.

The reactions aroused by the new Israeli massacre in Hebron's Islamic University, when a number of Jewish settlers stormed the university last Tuesday and fired randomly at the Arab students, were varied but they all condemned the operation whose victims included three students and a large number of wounded.

It is known that the absence of a firm resolution requiring the punishment of the enemy for its inhuman practices was and still is the main element that gives Israel a feeling of security that it will not be punished. This security is guaranteed by powers that consider that the existence of a superior and strong Israel protects their interests in the maze of the game of influence among the superpowers. This is the source of Israel's rampaging and turbulent aggression as a means to defend gains which the enemy has obtained suddenly and through the carelessness of human conscience.

To say that the massacres of Hebron University have serious dimensions, especially since the Israeli occupation authorities are covering up for the culprits, (affirming that the operation was organized under the supervision and support of the occupying authorities), is not enough. What has happened, starting with the Dayr Yasin massacre down to the massacres of Sabra and Shatilla, and the Hebron massacres today, is not and will not be the last in the series of Israeli massacres against the Palestinian Arabs. What is required is to go beyond condemnation of words of sympathy from the international community toward Arab citizens in the occupied territories. What is required, in fact, is that the human community, especially the countries capable of producing an effect, shoulder the responsibility of punishing Israel for its violations, which now constitute a threat to the security of peace of all mankind. From this, the adoption of a deterrent [words indistinct] by the UN Security Council in proportion with Israel's actions will be the best method to control an enemy that recognizes only force as the language for talking and dealing.

Reports on Oil Terminal Closure 'Groundless'

GF310508 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 31 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Saudi Arabia yesterday dismissed as groundless reports that its oil terminal at Ras Tanura was closed to shipping last Thursday due to a mine being spotted at the port's entrance.

UAE

AL-KHALIJ Says McFarlane Like Habib, Kissinger

GF300802 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0715 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Ash-Shariqah, 30 Jul (WAM) — The newspaper *Al-Khalij today expressed the conviction that the new U.S. envoy* to the Middle East, Robert McFarlane,will not have anything new and that he is not different from his predecessors, Habib and Kissinger. He who considers the new envoy more realistic or reasonable than his predecessors is deceiving himself. The new envoy represents an old, firm, and stable policy and if he is different from others, this difference will not exceed tiny details, courtesy and decorum, the paper said.

In its editorial, the newspaper affirmed that the Arabs can change the U.S. policy in one way: Use the correct path to make this change. "This way does not start with envoys and mediators or by giving ali cards to Washington and asking it to bear its international policy and to practice justice with the 'poor' Arabs who are peace-loving people and hanker for security from the aggressive brutals occupying their lands, setting up settlements, storming mosques and institutes and killing innocent people," *Al-Khalij said.*

In concluding, the newspaper called for an end to dealing with the United States as a partner who is in full cooperation and solidarity with the Israeli enemy. "The United States is a principal adversary and it is not right to consider it a referee. If we do not deal with adversaries from a point of strength, we can do nothing other than to surrender to them and meet their demands. The minimum Israeli and U.S. demands are a usurpation of the future of the Arabs from the ocean to the Gulf," *Al-Khalij* concluded.

Iran Pilgrims Urged To Cooperate During Hajj

GF301206 Dubayy Khaleej Times in English 30 Jul 83 p 6

[Editorial: "The Sanctity of Hajj"]

[Excerpt] Another Hajj season has begun. The first of the pilgrim ships has already docked at Jidda, and by the time the six-day Hajj observances formally begin on September 15, anything from 1.5 to 2 million Muslims will have gathered in Mecca from all over the world. While the occasion always provides a moving, spectacular display of the dynamism of Islam, it also creates a myriad of bewildering organisational problems for Saudi Arabia. It is a tribute to the authorities there that despite the huge increase in the number of pilgrims in the past two decades or so — brought about, among other reasons, by the growth in modern means of transportation and in the movement of large numbers of people from place to place — the Hajj ceremonies have always proceeded smoothly and pilgrims are provided with as much comfort and care that is possible in the circumstances.

Some countries like the UAE are taking their own precautions to ensure that pilgrims are not put to undue inconvenience. Thus, the country's Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Awqaf has laid down that all UAE Hajj agents should be backed by sufficient resources to meet the needs of their clients and they must submit a lease agreement of the residential units to be used by them. Emphasis has also been laid on the provision of clean food under the guidance of doctors with the official UAE Hajj mission. Obviously, the task of looking after the welfare of the pilgrims is so stupendous that all Muslim countries must on their own take whatever measures are necessary to regularise the pilgrim traffic. It seems particularly necessary that at least in some Muslim countries the authorities should keep a careful check on passport racketeers and bogus or unscrupulous agents at this time of the year. Any tendency to commercialise must be deplored. This will certainly lessen the burden of Saudi Arabia.

Another problem has recently surfaced. Last year, some of the pilgrims from Iran had reportedly tried to distribute political literature during the Hajj. On Wednesday, the Saudi interior minister said that while Iranian pilgrims were welcome, they must agree not to cause any disturbance and to abide by all security and administrative regulations. It is obviously necessary that this solemn annual occasion should be kept free of political overtones and its sanctity fully observed. It is to be hoped that the Iranian authorities will cooperate with Saudi Arabia in this matter.

YAR

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Ends Visit

GF311344 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Yazo Ishikawa, Japanese deputy minister of foreign affairs for parliamentary affairs, left San'a' this morning following a 3-day visit to our country, during which he met with Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, vice president and member of the Standing Committee; and Dr 'Abd al-Karm al-Iryani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee. In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, the Japanese official expressed his gratitude and appreciation for the welcome he and his accompanying delegation were given.

Mubarak, Iraq's Husayn Exchange Messages

NC311224 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1206 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 31 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a cable of congratulations on the 23 July anniversary from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Following is the text:

On the occasion of your celebrations of the Arab Republic of Egypt's national day, I am pleased to send you, in my name and on behalf of the Iraqi people, heartfelt congratulations and kind regards. I wish the fraternal Arab people of dear Egypt prosperity and welfare. On this occasion, we pray to God to guide us all so that we achieve the goals of our glorious Arab nation, preserve its pride and prestige, and triumph over its enemies.

President Mubarak sent the following cable in reply:

I have received the kind cable you sent on the occasion of our celebration of the 23 July Revolution. I thank you, Your Excellency Brother, for your noble sentiments and sincere wishes for me and the Arab people in Egypt. I pray to God Almighty to guide our steps on the right path so that we achieve for our steadfast Arab nation all its sublime aspirations. With my sincerest regards and wishes.

Spokesman Opposes Libyan Intervention in Chad

NC311915 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 31 Jul (MENA) — The Foreign Ministry official spokesman has stated that Egypt is following with interest the developments in the situation in Chad in view of reports on operations by Libyan aircraft against the city of Faya Largeau, which the Chadian legitimate government regained yesterday. The spokesman pointed out that these reports undoubtedly constitute a major escalation of the situation and a direct interference by a foreign power against the legitimate government in Chad. He affirmed that Egypt is opposed to the continued (?escalation) and foreign interference in the affairs of this African country in order to preserve legitimacy in Africa.

Ghali on Egyptian Attitude Toward Lebanon

NC300845 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0748 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jul (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has announced that Cairo is closely following the latest developments on the Lebanese scene; that Cairo is in touch with Egyptian Ambassador to the United States Dr Ashraf Ghurbal; and that Cairo has received several reports from Minister Plenipotentiary Salah Zaki, the chief of the mission entrusted with Egyptian interests in Beirut.

The Lebanese foreign minister has received the chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Lebanon following his return from Washington.

Dr Ghali said that Egypt is consulting with the legitimate government that is headed by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, and that whatever proves satisfactory for this government will always be the focus of Egypt's interest.

Dr Ghali noted that any moves made in the Lebanese issue — even if these are partial moves made within the context of a comprehensive withdrawal plan — would constitute gains for the legitimate government. The reason is that the real danger that threatens Lebanon, the Palestinian issue, and Syria's interests too, lies in the attempts that are being made to set the present state of affairs in concrete. This makes it incumbent on us to constantly and persistently make positive moves.

Spokesman Condemns Partial Israeli Withdrawal

NC291441 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jul (MENA) — Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Ra'uf Ghunaym has stated to MENA that Egypt does not agree Israel should conduct a partial withdrawal from Lebanon unless it is part of a comprehensive withdrawal from all Lebanese territory. He added that Egypt regards any partial withdrawal as an affirmation of the occupation and partitioning process, a matter which Egypt cannot accept.

The spokesman said the partial withdrawal process would increase the dangers of partition and tension — a matter that would not help realize stability in the area — and it provides room for other forces to consolidate their illegitimate presence in Lebanon.

Interior Minister To Review National Security

NC300937 Cairo MENA in English 0926 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo July 30 (MENA) — Minister of the Interior Hasan Abu Basha will confer with directors of security at the level of the republic to review the security situation and discuss its positive and negative aspects, Cairo weekly newspaper *Akhbar al-Yawm* reported today on its front page.

The paper says that the meeting will also discuss working out security plans capable of preventing any attempts to disrupt national security. It will also work out necessary measures to ensure stability during the forthcoming elections for local districts, the Shura Council, and trade unions.

Cairo Radio on Muhyi ad-Din's Visit to Romania

NC311404 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Mahmud 'Atallah commentary]

[Excerpts] Romania played a prominent role in preparing the way for the efforts to establish peace in the Middle East. This role stemmed from two basic facts: First, Romanian foreign policy is aimed toward peace, and, second, Romania has firm relations with Egypt by virtue of Cairo's leading stance in the area. Proceeding from these facts and after the peace efforts crystallized in the agreement between Egypt and Israel that ended

the state of war between them. Egyptian-Romanian relations began to take new forms of cooperation in all political and economic spheres.

Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din's visit to Romania and his talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Dascalescu cap these firm bilateral relations. These talks are within the framework of the continuous dialogue between senior Egyptian officials and the Romanian Government to enhance the agreements that Presidents Mubarak and Ceausescu signed during the former's visit to Romania in September last year.

The new element in the latest Romanian-Egyptian talks held by Muhyi ad-Din in Bucharest is that he carried a complete outline of the new development plan and its goals, which define all Egypt's requirements for projects and investments in the next 5 years. There is no doubt that the clear outline of Egypt's goals in the field of development will facilitate all efforts being made to enhance cooperation between Egypt and Romania.

Sudanese Delegation Arrives for Intergration Talks

NC301017 Cairo MENA in English 0928 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, July 30 (MENA) — A Sudanese delegation comprising members of the constitutional and legislative affairs committee arrived here today for a visit to Egypt to attend the committee's three-day meetings due to start tomorrow.

The committee which is affiliated to the Higher Council for Integration between Egypt and the Sudan will discuss the planof action and civil rights draft laws pertaining to transferring capital, exercising professions, owning agricultural land, and renting houses in both countries.

Minister of Justice Mamduh 'Atiyah will head the Egyptian side during the meetings, while Sudanese Minister of Public Works and Reconstruction Abel Alier [name and title as received] who is due here tomorrow will lead his country's side.

Meanwhile the services committee which is also affiliated to the Integration Council wound up its meetings here yesterday under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier and Minister of Education Mustafa Kamal Hilmi. Later today the production committee will start its meetings.

Cairo Reports Riyadh Summit To Restore Egypt Ties

NC312023 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources in Rabat today said the forthcoming Arab summit that will be convened in Riyadh in November will permit the Arab countries to resume their diplomatic relations with Egypt individually. These sources said if this decision is not adopted, many Arab countries will make individual decisions to resume relations with Egypt without waiting for unanimous agreement. These sources said that since the previous Arab Fes summit conference, in which Egypt did not participate, several Arab countries have been putting increasing pressure for the restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt. The sources further said Iraq is in the forefront of the Arab countries that desire restoring full relations with Egypt.

Fighting Continues; New Iranian Offensive Checked

Communique No 1,168

JN291643 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Communique No 1,168 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 29 July 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Whenever the clique of evil and crime ruling in Tehran persisted in its rancor and injustice and tried to undermine the sovereignty of great Iraq and its lofty border, it found the sons of the Tigris and Euphrates lions competing to fight and sacrifice in defense of the homeland's sacred soil and the values of the nation anywhere in great Iraq's mountains, plains, and waters. Day after day the gallant heroes of Saddam's al-Qadisiyah emphasize their great confidence in their ability to defeat all the spiteful enemy's attempts and sick dreams. The results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors are as follows:

1. In the battle of defiance, which lasted about 24 hours and during which the grandsons of Salah ad-Din managed to recapture the (Qarzamand) Mountain from the henchmen of charlatan Khomeyni and the foreigner's servants in the Hajj 'Umran area in the northern sector of the battlefield, it has been confirmed that the forces that were totally annihilated on (Qarzamand) Mountain during the heroic epic reported in the Armed Forces General Command communique No 1,167 today were the 129th Regiment of the 2d Brigade of the 77th Division; the 306th Artillery Regiment of the 1st Brigade of the 64th Division; and a large number of traitors and hirelings. Only those of the enemy force who preferred surrender to our heroic units escaped death. They were captured and evacuated to the rear.

The known enemy losses counted so far amount to 2,920 killed, many others captured, and large quantities of serviceable weapons, hardware, and equipment seized.

2. In order to inflict further losses on the enemy men and equipment, the brave eagles of our Air Force continued their intensive and concentrated raids against enemy positions and troop concentrations in the areas opposite our forward units' positions in the northern and central sectors of the battlefield. They scored direct and effective hits, setting fire to enemy positions, vehicles, and equipment. All our fighter planes returned safely and successfully to base, praise be to God.

3. With great confidence in splendid victory, the heroic knights of our helicopters continued their daring raids against enemy concentrations and terrified remnants in the areas opposite our forward units' positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. Our helicopters managed to destroy a column of enemy vehicles — estimated at 50 vehicles — loaded with an enemy infantry regiments. Those in the vehicles were either killed or wounded. Our helicopters also destroyed five other vehicles loaded with hardware in another place. Our helicopters inflicted large losses in men and equipment on enemy concentrations. Our valiant pilots saw fire swallowing up enemy vehicles and equipment. Our helicopters today carried out 150 combat missions. All our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4 Two were killed and one vehicle and one observation post destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

5 One hardware stockpile and one observation post were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

6. Today the criminal Khomeyniite clique shelled Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their suburbs with artillery, demolishing one house in Mandali and setting fire to one orchard in Zurbatiyah.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 July 1983

Iranian Offensive Crushed

JN310715 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0705 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jul (INA) — Iraqi forces thwarted a new desperate attack by the Iranian regime's forces east of Zurbatiyah in the II Army Corps sector of the battlefield at dawn today and annihilated the major part of these forces.

In a report from the II Army Corps sector, the INA war correspondent said that the Iraqi forces managed by a quick, surprise plan to annihilate the major part of the Iranian enemy force. Meanwhile, the rest of the enemy personnel fled deep inside Iran.

The INA war correspondent cited an Iraqi field commander of the II Army Corps as saying that the Iraqi forces took the attacking Iranian force by surprise, crushed it with strong, concentrated blows, and annihilated the major part of it. However, those who wanted survival fled inside Iranian territory.

The Iraqi field commander ridiculed the Iranian enemy's claim that its forces restored strategic heights in the II Army Corps sector. He described such claims as exposed lies reiterated by the enemy to justify its heinous defeats in the battlefield. He wondered how the enemy could recapture or occupy any military target at a time when its attacking force was destroyed and dealt strong blows by the Iraqi forces.

The Iraqi field commander warned the Iranian enemy that the Iraqi forces are quite ready to crush any new aggression aimed at harming Iraq's sovereignty and independence. He stressed that total defeat, destruction, and death will be the lot of the enemy in all battlefields.

Communique No 1,169

JN301128 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jul (INA) — The Iraqi forces have thwarted another desperate Iranian offensive in the area east of Zurbatiyah in the central sector of the front and wiped out the attacking forces. Some of the attacking troops have surrendered to the Iraqi forces.

Military communique No 1,169, issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command a short while ago, said that the enemy launched its attack against units of Iraq's II Army Crops east of Zurbatiyah at 2400 last night. The INA correspondent in this sector has learned that a large number of enemy troops were taken prisoner and were safely evacuated to the rear.

The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,169 issued by the Armed Forces General command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

O Glorious Iraqis, O sons of the Arab nation everywhere: The Khomeyni henchmen have again tried their luck in invading Iraq. Again they have expressed their empty minds and their destructive whims by pushing the people of Iran toward the grinding mill, which does not have mercy on them. They can see the heads of their soldiers rolling on the soil of Iraq, tarnished with humiliation, and shamed at the hands of the brave Iraqis.

Thus, despite repeated warnings, the unjust enemy has carried out another desperate attempt, which shows its aggressive designs and which is meant to cover up its abject defeat at (Kurdahmand) Mountain. The enemy attacked our II Army Corps units east of Zurbatiyah at midnight 29-30 July. The heroes of the II Army Corps were lying in wait for them, as usual. The attack was defeated and the enemy force was wiped out. Some of the enemy forces fled from God's hell and the fire of the Iraqis, and others surrendered to our forces.

God is great. Glory to the great Iraqis and their daring forces. Humiliation, ignominy, and woe to the aggressive invaders.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 July 1983

Commander on Iranian Attack

JN301240 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jul (INA) — An Army field commander, whose formation participated in crushing the Iranian enemy's desperate attempt to intercept the Iraqi units east of Zurbatiyah in the II Army Corps sector, revealed that the progress of the battles confirmed that the enemy units were forced to carry out the orders of Tehran and Qom rulers.

In a statement to INA this afternoon in the theater of operations, the commander explained that this was clear and confirmed by the fact that many of the attacking force surrendered to our units and abandoned their weapons at the outset of the abortive attack.

He affirmed that at the same time the enemy forces were unable to confront the steadfastness and valor of the Iraqi Army fighters, who rushed with rare courage to confront the enemy and crush its wild adventures from the start.

Details of Counterattack

JN301018 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jul (INA) — Commander of the I Army Corps Staff Major General Ni'mat Faris al-Mihyawi has affirmed that the Iranian enemy's losses from 20 July to the battle of challenge, during which the corps fighters managed to regain the peak of (Kurdahmand) in the northern sector, amounted to more than 7,000 dead.

In a press conference with local pressmen and journalists in an advanced position in the theater of operations of the northern sector, the I Army Corps commander said that combat units of all types including the Army's planes, the Air Force, and tanks were used in this battle which was principally spearheaded by an airborne attack by helicopter-borne special forces. He said that the special forces were transferred after being fully prepared. The plan was carried out at 0900. The special forces arrived at the target at 1130 after the enemy had become unable to lift its head because of the support provided by the valiant Air Force, the I Army Corps artillery, and the helicopters' fire and transport support.

The I Army Corps commander said that the battle of (Kurdahmand) Mountain was a unique experience for the Iraqi Army and the all Arab armies. He added that the enemy imagined that after infiltrating into some areas of the northern sector including (Kurdahmand) Mountain with the help of some hired traitors some of our units would leave its positions to cover up for the enemy's great failure. However, this plan surprised the enemy and the enemy could not maintain its positions. The enemy tried to escape in several directions but its forces were annihilated in this vantage point after being isolated from the other enemy units. The only enemy survivors were those who surrendered to our valiant forces. The Iraqi military commander affirmed that Iranian forces failed to achieve any of its aggressive objectives in the northern sector.

Concluding his press conference, he affirmed that the Iranian forces will face complete annihilation if the Iranian rulers embark on a new aggressive attempt to encroach upon Iraq's sovereignty and independence.

Iranian Losses Reported

JN301913 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Kallalah, northern Iraq, 30 Jul (INA) — The major general who is commanding the I Army Corps has stated that his forces are in complete control of the Hajj 'Umran area and that they will not allow the Iranian enemy forces to obtain any foothold on the beloved soil of the homeland.

At a press conference in an advanced post near the (Qarzamand) Mountain, attended by Arab and foreign press agency correspondents, and world radio and television networks, the commander of the I Army Corps said that the air operation carried out by the I Army Corps and special forces to regain the mountain the day

before yesterday is one of the most successful and unique operations in the history of wars in terms of planning and implementation.

The I Army Corps commander added: Our valiant forces, in the battle of challenge that lasted 24 hours, adopted a new combat method in terms of implementing the daring operation and its timing. This created confusion and fear among the enemy forces, the majority of which were annihilated. Those remaining surrendered.

The commander said that during the battles that have raged in the sector since 20 July, more than 8,920 were killed along with the destruction of 4 artillery batteries, 20 tanks, 2 fighter aircraft, and 3 helicopters. He added that these losses constitute half the enemy's force in the area, and that the enemy will lose the other half if it tries to attack again. The commander said that his forces enjoy high morale and are watching closely the movements of the forces of the rancorous Iranian regime. He also praised the courage of the Kurdish fighters in repulsing the Iranian attack. He said that the battle, which took place in the northern sector, has highlighted national unity in its most splendid form and has shown the readiness of the Iraqis — Arabs and Kurds — to offer sacrifices for the sake of the homeland and its sovereignty.

The correspondents, during their 7-hour tour of the area, saw the damage caused by enemy shelling to residential areas and realized that the Iranian regime's claim that it had achieved military gains from this aborted attempt were false.

Communique No 1,170

JN301655 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Communique No 1,170 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 30 July 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces, which yesterday recorded great victories over the aggressor invaders in the I Army Corps sector, are today recording splendid epics and new victories over the oppressive enemy forces in the II Army Corps sector. The Iraqis' victory over their enemies will continue, with God's help, and the humiliating defeats and curse will continue to fall on charlatan Khomeyni and his evil clique. The results of today's activities are as follows:

1. Our valiant aircraft all day today continued to carry out intensive and fierce raids against enemy units and troop concentrations in the areas opposite our forward units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield and against military targets deep inside enemy territory. Our aircraft also raided the retreating enemy units and the defeated enemy remnants in the areas opposite our forward positions east of Zurbatiyah in the II Army Corps sector. They scored direct and effective hits, setting fire to a number of enemy tanks, equipment, and military hardware of various types, and killing large numbers of enemy troop concentrations. Other aircraft formations attacked a number of enemy vehicles and equipment in the northern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct hits, and setting them on fire. The total number of combat missions today amounted to 125. All our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Since this morning our able helicopters have continued their daring missions and effective attacks against enemy positions and troop concentrations in the areas opposite our forward positions in the central sector of the battlefield. During their incessant raids, they provided splendid support for our valiant units in their courageous confrontation of the enemy forces and in their destruction of the enemy forces' aborted offensive east of Zurbatiyah in the II Army Corps sector. Our helicopters dealt severe blows to the enemy and attacked a number of enemy vehicles and equipment. Other helicopter formations raided enemy targets in the northern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits. Our helicopters inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Those counted in the II Army Corps sector amount to 7 tanks, 9 personnel carriers, 15 vehicles, and 15 personnel assembly points destroyed, in addition to the destruction of a large number of enemy weapons and military hardware of various types. The total number of combat missions today amounts to 93. All our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. One of forward units struck an enemy troop concentration opposite its positions east of Basra killing three and destroying one vehicle.

4. The criminal Khomeyniites today continued their shelling of Mandali and its suburbs, damaging several civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 July 1983

Communique No 1,171

JN311710 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1614 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Communique No 1,171 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 31 July 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our brave Armed Forces, which have made the forces of the evil, criminal clique in Iran taste bitter humiliation and ignominy as a result of their failure in their desperate attempts to attack the border of great Iraq, will continue, God willing, to be the honest guards of the soil of the homeland and the sharp sword that will cut off the heads of the aggressors no matter how numerous and wherever they may be. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Using various weapons, our brave units inflicted heavy losses in men and equipment and continued to deal strong blows to the enemy forces which were defeated in their desperate attempts to attack our forces east of Zurbatiyah in the central sector of the front yesterday.

As a result of its abortive attempt yesterday, the enemy lost 5,324 dead and many more wounded and captured. The major part of the armor and vehicles of the 4th Armored Brigade of the 21st

Division and the 84th Independent Brigade was destroyed. A quantity of serviceable weapons and equipment was also captured.

2. The undaunted, brave Air Force pilots continued their effective, successful raids against enemy positions and troop assembly points in front of our forward positions in the area east of Zurbatiyah in the central sector of the front scoring direct hits and inflicting further losses on enemy personnel, vehicles, and armor. All our planes returned safely to their bases, praise be to God.

3. With the spirit of our forefathers and the determination of our present generation, the pilots of our helicopters are continuing their daring attacks against enemy concentrations, armor, and vehicles in the areas in front of our forward positions east of Zurbatiyah and in the central sector of the front. They are inflicting on the enemy units grave losses, which already amount to 21 personnel assembly points, 4 tanks, 4 armored personnel carriers, and 9 vehicles destroyed. All our helicopters returned safely after successfuly carrying out their mission.

4. The artillery of the criminal Khomeyniite clique today shelled Mandali and its environs damaging a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 July 1983.

More on Counterattack

JN311812 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1734 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jul (INA) — The commander of Iraq's II Army Corps has asserted that the forces of the Iranian regime that attempted to cross Iraq's international border in the Zurbatiyah area in the central sector of the front yesterday have not realized any of their assigned targets. Speaking to an INA correspondent tonight in an advanced position at the front, the commander said that the Iranian enemy began its attack by pushing its armor forward in order to infiltrate the Iraqi border, but fire from Iraqi units, planes, and helicopters transformed the enemy armored vehicles into balls of fire.

The commander said that the swift Iraqi military counterattack at the border threw enemy forces units into confusion and panic. The enemy force was wiped out and those soldiers who remained in the battlefield were captured by our forces.

Iranian Claims Denied

JN311302 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jul (INA) — Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has ridiculed Iranian claims on the accomplishment of important results in the II Army Corps area in the central sector.

In a statement to INA today, the minister said that their exposed lies, by which they are trying to delude their peoples, are refuted by their defeats east of Zurbatiyah in the central sector and earlier by their defeat at (Kurdahmand) Mountain in the northern sector, in addition to the series of their previous total defeats on all battlefronts.

The minister pointed out that tonight Iraqi television will show a film on the II Army Corps operations in the central sector. This, he said, will refute the Tehran rulers' allegations and put their peoples face to face with the crystal clear facts about the militaryk hyphenation operations these rulers are trying to conceal.

Rafsanjani 'Gloomy Fate' Predicted

JN301936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1855 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jul (INA) — Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information Latif Nusayyif Jasim stated that he is firmly convinced that the devastating failure and the disgraceful defeats sustained by the Iranian regime as a result of its desperate offensive in the Hajj 'Umran area and east of Zurbatiyah will have grave consequences in Iran and will negatively reflect on the disputing factions within the Khomeyni regime.

In a statement to INA this evening, the Iraqi minister said that he expects those who are engaged in the power struggle in Iran to exchange accusations on who should be held responsible for the successive defeats and the huge losses sustained by the Iranian forces who were compelled to carry out their foolhardy adventures.

The Iraqi minister said that the acute differences that had appeared during the nomination process for Khomeyni's replacement will intesify in the wake of the new setbacks and take the form of public liquidations among the cadres of the Iranian regime.

The minister of culture and information said that Rafsanjani, who had largely wagered on achieving imaginary results during the desperate offensives, will have a gloomy fate at the hands of the others who are competing for power in Iran.

More on Minister's Statement

JN311036 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1000 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] At a meeting with the correspondents of Arab and foreign press, radio stations, and news agencies in Baghdad yesterday evening Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim stressed that the heroic operation carried out during the past 2 days was the most prominent operation carried out by the Iraqi Army since the beginning of war.

By this operation, he added, Iraq emphasized that it sees no difference between land in the north or in the central part in the same way as there is no difference between Al-'Amarah and Basra. It is the same army fighting with the same will and power in the plain and on the mountain, and in summer and winter.

King Husayn Leaves for Saudi Arabia 31 July

JN311008 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Amman, 31 Jul (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn left Amman this morning for a visit to Saudi Arabia, during which he will hold talks with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the current situation in the region and bilateral relations.

His majesty was seen off by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the Senate president, the speaker of the National Consultative Council, the Cabinet Ministers, a number of high-ranking civilian and military officials, and the Saudi charge d'affaires in Amman.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan was sworn in as regent before His Majesty King Husayn and in presence of the Cabinet staff.

His majesty is accompanied by an official delegation comprising Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Court Minister 'Amir Khammash; and Staff Lieutenant General Ash-Sharif Zayid ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

To Tour Gulf, Iraq

GF310850 Doha QNA in Arabic 0844 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Amman, 31 Jul (QNA) — It was reported in Amman today that King Husayn of Jordan will visit Saudi Arabia during the next few hours to meet with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Quoting its correspondent in Amman, QNA reported that King Husayn's visit to Saudi Arabia will be within a Jordanian move and that the king is expected to make similar visits to Iraq and some Gulf capitals to discuss the latest Arab developments, the efforts being exerted to heal the division and protect the PLO from the threats surrounding it, and to study the means appropriate to face the enemy's plan to Judaize the occupied Arab territories.

Abu 'Awdah Appointed Acting Prime Minister

JN311410 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] A royal decree was issued today appointing Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah acting prime minister and defense minister during Prime Minister Mudar Badran's absence outside Jordan accompanying His Majesty King Husayn.

Libya Terminates Duties of Former Ambassador

JN300858 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 30 Jul 83 p 28

[Text] *Ar-Ra'y* has learned that Libya has informed the Jordanian Government that it has terminated the appointment of the Libyan Ambassador to Jordan 'Aziz 'Umar ash-Shunayb and that the minister plenipotentiary will take over his responsibilities. It is to be noted that earlier this month Ash-Shunayb announced that he decided to defect to a country, which he did not name, after giving up his post as Libyan ambassador to Jordan in view of the orders his government gave him to stir up disturbances inside Jordan.

SFRY Official Arrives in Amman 31 July

JN312126 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Dimitar Janevski, SFRY assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Amman this evening via Ar-Ramtha on a 3-day visit to Jordan. During his vist, he will meet with the information and foreign ministers and hold talks with senior Foreign Ministry officials on the developments of the current situation in the region.

Al-Jumayyil Meets U.S. Chief of Staff Vessey
NC311910 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today followed the development of events from his summer palace in Bikfayya. He also met with U.S. Army Chief of Staff General Vessey. Our correspondent Joe Sa'adah reports from Bikfayya:

[Begin recording] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this evening received U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen Vessey, who was accompanied by the U.S. ambassador in Beirut. Dr Wadi' Haddad attended the meeting. Gen Vessey is visiting Lebanon on a special mission during which he will meet with the president and military commanders to crystallize new steps within the framework of U.S. military aid for Lebanon.

Gen Vessey's visit to Lebanon less than a week after President al-Jumayyil's return from the United States is a new proof of the U.S. desire to find a solution to the withdrawals problem and to continue to strengthen the Lebanese Army to enable it to play its required role.

There is also other proof of the U.S. insistence on resolving the problem of the withdrawal of the non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. [end recording]

Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus had earlier received Gen Vessey in his office in Al-Yarzi. They discussed joint cooperation between the Lebanese and U.S. Armies. Gen Vessey arrived in Beirut at 1830 yesterday and was received by Gen Tannus at the airport.

VOL Reports McFarlane, Fairbanks Arrival
NC311522 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 31 JUL 83

[Text] U.S. presidential envoy McFarlane arrived in Beirut at 1630 today, accompanied by Richard Fairbanks and a number of advisers. Upon his arrival, McFarlane immediately proceeded to the U.S. ambassador's residence.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad Invited To Visit Romania
NC310515 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Reports say that President Amin al-Jumayyil has accepted an invitation from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to visit Bucharest during the coming 2 months, and he promised to pay the visit shortly. The reports add that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has received a similar invitation.

Lebanon Holding Talks to Reconcile Militias
NC301251 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has begun holding secret contacts aimed at reconciling the Druze and the Christian Phalangist militias in the mountainous areas of 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf in order to enable the Lebanese Army to deploy in these areas following the expected departure of the Israeli forces.

Meanwhile, calm prevails in the area of Lebanon's Al-Biqa' plain following a cease-fire agreement between the Palestinian factions supporting and opposed to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Salim Meets Soviet Ambassador, Indian Envoy
NC291321 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Within the framework of the diplomatic moves, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim today met at the Foreign Ministry with Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov in the presence of the embassy's first counselor (Yuriy Soslikov.)

Minister Salim also met with Indian envoy Romesh Bhandari for some time, after which he accompanied him to Bikfayya where they were received by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to discuss the developments in the Lebanese question.

Al-Wazzan on U.S. Support, Withdrawals
NC010835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] In a press statement published today, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said: We returned from Washington with a new decision by President Reagan to support Lebanon's integrity and sovereignty and to ensure comprehensive withdrawals from its territory.

The prime minister believes that the Lebanese delegation received a profound U.S. response through President Reagan's rejection of partial withdrawal or redeployment. According to Prime Minister al-Wazzan's assessment this has opened a new road that is more directly linked with the White House than the previous road through the State Department. The prime minister feels that another new element is the attempt to emerge from the vicious circle.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: As the government understands it, a solution is not confined solely to the agreement as an agreement; however, we consider the agreement as an entry into a dignified compromise which will lead us to liberation from the Israeli occupation and to ending the presence of non-Lebanese on Lebanon's territory. We discovered that the Lebanese can unify their positions vis-a-vis the departure of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

He stressed: What concerns us is a comprehensive withdrawal and anything short of that gives the United States a dual responsibility.

The United States has a moral responsibility in its capacity as a superpower which grants Israel its power at all levels. It has a new responsibility by undertaking the withdrawals operation through participating in an agreement which we have encouraged as a successful means toward solving the problem.

Defense Minister Says Army Strength at 32,000

NC310729 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Excerpt] National Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri has stated that the strength of the Lebanese Army has risen from 18,000 to 32,000 soldiers in 10 months, despite the fact that the experts did not expect an increase of more than 5,000 soldiers.

The minister added that the Army is in the forefront of those defending public freedoms and it will be the canopy which will cover all the citizens in the areas it enters, regardless of the citizens' affiliations and the communities to which they belong. He asserted that the Army we want will be above all the communities and parties.

In a statement he made on the occasion of Army Day, which is tomorrow, Minister Khuri said that objection to the Army's entering the mountain area means approval of the continued presence of the Israeli army.

Minister's Army Day Address

NC311030 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] The Army Say festivities began at 1000 today. They included military parades that were staged in the Henri Shihab Barracks in the capital, in the Al-Fayyadiyah in Jabal Lubnan, in the Ablah Barracks in Al-Biqa', in the area command in the North, and in the Muhammad Zughayb Barracks in Sidon in the South. These festivities were held under the patronage of the military areas' commanders and unit commanders.

In addition, wreaths were laid on the Army Martyrs tomb. At 1230, senior Army commanders will place bouquets on the tomb of the Army's founder, the late President Fu'ad Shihab, in the township of Ghazir. Another delegation will lay a wreath on the tomb of former Army Commander General Jean Nujaym in Kafrtayh.

Minister of National Defense 'Isam Khuri has made an address to the officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers in which he said: Today is your holiday. You and Lebanon are celebrating this holiday. Meanwhile, we stand alongside you and give you our love; we are proud of you. We do not want to congratulate you merely to be courteous or to exchange speeches. However, we want to put on record a sincere patriotic stand that recalls the great past, ponders the promising present, and looks forward to the hoped-for future.

Khuri added: Lebanon is tired, and so are the Lebanese people. Therefore, they now have the right to rest in dignity, security, and freedom. These noble people have paid with their blood, wealth, and nerves as no other people have paid in history. They have not refrained, and they will not refrain from making any sacrifices. The freedom and dignity of these people depend on you.

Government Wants Withdrawals Linked to Timetable

NC291503 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Commenting on the U.S. stand on the question of a partial Israeli withdrawal, a government source has emphasized that the declaration that partial withdrawals are a prelude to a complete withdrawal lacks a timetable. The source said Lebanon has approved the phased withdrawal while insisting on a timetable, and pointed out that the Israeli stand is inconsistent with Lebanon's requirements unless it is linked to a timetable.

The source expressed satisfaction with the existing situation in the mountain, regarding the government's plan as consistent with its responsibilities toward all factions of the Lebanese people. The source said the government will have its say in this respect.

The source attached special importance to the role of the information media in refuting the rumors with which suspect quarters try to inundate the country, especially the rumors about the possibility of large-scale security disturbances taking place, at a time when the country is now experiencing a fateful and not merely a political situation. The source said the house is about to be lost, adding that before the owners discuss what color the house should be, they should first preserve it and then think about its external appearance.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Views Lebanese Issues

NC311036 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Egytpian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has declared that the United States is a basic party in contributing to the solution of the Lebanese problem. This U.S. contribution has had an important effect on the achievement of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, in addition to the well-known U.S. stand advocating the need for all foreign troops to be evacuated from Lebanon.

In an interview to be published in tomorrow's issue of the English language magazine *Monday Morning*, the Egyptian foreign minister expressed hope that the Lebanese-U.S. summit meeting will generate the momentum the Lebanese-Israeli agreement needs for its implementation. The Egyptian minister said: The longer the present situation lasts in Lebanon, the greater will be the possibilities of a conflagration of the situation — which is something we do not want. Kamal Hasan 'Ali emphasized that Egypt and all of its resources stand against the partitioning of Lebanon.

depthUNCLAS 5G/BBC PMU MWR
COPY TO MOD

Franjiyah on National Salvation Front's Goals

NC301020 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah has reiterated that the aim behind the birth of the National Salvation Front is to rectify the status of the government, to dot the i's and cross

the t's, and to convey the actual image of the Lebanese people in Franjiyah affirmed in an interview with *Sabah al-Khayr* magazine that the front is still waiting for the prime minister's stand on the agreement, and on whether or not Israel would withdraw from Lebanon without its present conditions. Franjiyah asserted that every step would be followed by another step.

Indian Foreign Ministry Official Pays Visit

NC281848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Romesh Bhandari, the Indian Foreign Ministry secretary general, arrived in Beirut this afternoon as his government's envoy.

Speaking about the aims of his visit to Lebanon, he said: I was sent by the Indian prime minister to discuss issues with Lebanese officials so that I can submit a full report on developments in the Middle East, including the situation in Lebanon.

He said that the Indian prime minister is interested not only in this situation, but also in developments in the Palestinian issue and the situation as a whole. India is concerned that peace be established and that the independence, unity, and sovereignty of every country in the area be respected.

About India's role in the area, Bhandari said: India is interested in raising its voice until Lebanon regains its independence, unity, and security.

This is our basic aim.

Al-Wazzan Receives Envoy

NC291324 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Romesh Bhandari, Indian Prime Minister Gandhi's envoy and Foreign Ministry secretary general, who is currently visiting Lebanon to meet Lebanese officials and explore the situation in Lebanon, today met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan at the Government House in the presence of the Indian ambassador.

They held lengthy talks dealing with the latest developments in Lebanon and the area.

The Indian envoy said after the meeting: We discussed the situation in Lebanon with the prime minister and expressed to him our hope and sincere wishes to help safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and integrity.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan gave us a full picture of the situation. I will convey this to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Asked if he conveyed a message from Mrs Gandhi to Prime Minister Wazzan, he said: Yes, I conveyed her sincere wishes and her true desire to help Lebanon bring about the foreign forces' withdrawal from its territory and to restore Lebanon's integrity, sovereignty, and independence.

Envoy Statement Before Leaving

NC292028 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Before leaving Beirut this evening after delivering a message for President al-Jumayyil from Indian Prime Minister Indira Ghandi on the situation in Lebanon, Indian envoy Romesh Bhandari said: Lebanon must live in peace and all foreign forces must withdraw from Lebanon. He said all other countries must understand the situation in Lebanon and let it live in peace. He further said: As a matter of fact, the situation in Lebanon is somewhat complicated. My visit enabled me to form a clear picture of the situation, and we will work within our means to help Lebanon.

Security Forces Investigate Beirut Explosion

NC312021 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] A security source has mentioned that the explosion which was heard at around 1900 today in the southern suburb of Beirut had actually occurred in the Bi'r al-'Abd area [in Beirut]. The source added that an Internal Security Forces patrol headed for the scene of the explosion to investigate its causes and unravel its ramifications.

VOL on Contacts To Deploy Army in Mountain

NC291815 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] While waiting for the arrival in the area in the next few hours of the new U.S. team led by McFarlane to learn what the U.S. and Israeli sides have agreed upon regarding a partial withdrawal from the mountain, U.S. diplomats are holding talks with certain concerned Lebanese personalities to fill the security vacuum in the mountain and to ensure the suitable atmosphere for stabilizing the cease-fire and for removing armed manifestations so the Army can deploy in this area and in every area that will be vacated by the Israeli army. Informed sources said military and political Lebanese contacts are underway with prominent leaders in the mountain for this purpose. These sources say military meetings are taking place away from the limelight to study the positions where three Lebanese Army brigades and multinational force personnel, most likely French, will be deployed.

These source expect the current contacts by the countries participating in the multinational force with official Lebanese organs and with certain area countries concerned with the security situation in the mountain to succeed.

Security Forces Ready To Assume Tripoli Role

NC292119 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Consultations and contacts intensified in Tripoli today to deploy the Internal Security Forces in the positions that were vacated by the Syrian forces and taken over by armed men.

Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Uthman, Internal Security Forces acting director general, who returned to Beirut this evening, held these contacts in Tripoli. He briefed Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan on the results of these contacts.

Security sources say the Internal Security Forces are completely ready to assume their full responsibilities toward maintaining security in Tripoli. New reinforcements of security forces went to Tripoli today to intensify patrols and keep order. Before returning to Beirut, Brig Gen 'Uthman gave orders to the security commanders in Tripoli to intensify security patrols in the city and to keep order and quiet until they take over the Syrian positions that were assumed by armed men following the Syrian withdrawal.

In the Al-Biqa', security reports did not indicate any new developments in the clashes that are still continuing in the Jdita area. Palestinians in Jdita and Ta'nayl are exchanging fire, and the adjacent areas are living in a state of tension and worry.

Al-Biqa' Citizens Issue Warning on Clashes
NC300718 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Under the heading "From the citizens to the warring parties," a statement signed by the sons of Al-Biqa' has been circulated in Shtawrah, Ta'lbaya, Ta'nayil, Jalala, Sa'd Nayil, and Qabb Ilyas. It says that should the clashes continue, the citizens will be compelled to take up arms and defend themselves in order to expel the fighters from their positions in the area by force, disregarding the political and military dimensions and other well-known considerations.

Syrians Said To Deploy SAM's in Al-Biqa'
NC301740 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1729 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Our Al-Biqa' correspondents says the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] armed men in the L'Alouette Hotel near At-Tayyibah in Ba'labakk have been put on alert. This increased fear that the bloody clashes between 'Arafat's men and Abu Musa's group may expand.

Our correspondent reports that new Syrian forces today entered the Al-Fa'ur area equipped with 23 T-55 and T-62 tanks and 6 132-mm field cannons. In the past 48 hours, the Syrian forces installed a new sophisticated SAM missile network in the Al-qa' township, and specifically in a locality known as Tallat al-Aswad near the road leading to the Al-Hirmil area.

Israelis Enter Army Training Camps in South
NC311418 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Security sources have stated that two Israeli armored cars forced their way into a Lebanese Army training center in Kafr Falus at 1140 today despite the sentry's objection. At 1210, six Israeli jeeps carrying a number of Israeli officers entered another Lebanese Army training camp in As-Salihiyah. The Israelis withdrew from the two camps 5 minutes later.

Nationalist Presence in 'Alayh, Ash-Shuf Reduced
JN311034 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Informed sources in Beirut reported that the Lebanese National Front and the Progressive Socialist Party forces yesterday began to reduce their military presence in 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf. The same sources said that these new measures, which are expected to ease the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the mountain region after the withdrawal of the Israeli army, were taken following contacts by the Lebanese officials at the highest level to reach a political agreement in this region.

Lebanese Druze To Hold Conference in Amman
JN312015 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Former Lebanese Minister Marwan Hamadah left Washington today for Amman after holding talks with U.S. State Department officials.

In a statement before his departure, Hamadah said that a Druze conference on the political and military levels will be held in the Jordanian capital next Tuesday. After the conference, Hamadah will return to Washington to resume his talks there.

Security Situation in Al-Biqa' 'Flares Up'
NC312110 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] The NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY correspondent in the Al-Biqa' has reported that the security situation flared up 20 minutes ago on the Shtawrah-Ta'nayil axis. All types of weapons are being used.

A spokesman for the Fatah loyalists has said that the Syrian forces have besieged the 1st Battalion of the Al-Yarmuk forces deployed in the 'Arab al-Fa'ur area near Kafr Zabad.

The Syrian forces have also besieged a Fatah force in the same area, the spokesman added. He said that Faruq Qaddumi has contracted Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and briefed him on the grave situation, and that the Syrian measures are biased in favor of the dissidents.

Syrians, Israelis Exchange Gunfire 31 July
NC010640 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The Syrian and Israeli forces exchanged gunfire from medium and light weapons on the 'Amiq axis last night. Flare bombs were then fired.

Beirut Reports on Various Incidents 31 July

NC010721 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Last night the Internal Security Forces, in cooperation with the Lebanese Army, were able to contain the situation in the Al-Batriarkiyah area in Zuqaq Al-Bilat and to restore normal conditions there following the tension created when gunmen fired on an Internal Security Forces' patrol and wounded Sergeant Musalkam Faqih. He was taken to American University Hospital, where he was given the necessary treatment. His condition is not serious. Security sources said that the gunfire has stopped in the area, and that the security forces and the Army have deployed patrols on Al-Athir and Khalil Sarkis Streets where the shooting took place.

The sources said that the incident took place when a police patrol arrested two thieves, who were attempting to steal a vehicle, and took them to Zuqaq al-Bilat Police Station. The security sources said that the situation is calm and normal mow.

A GRAD projectile fell in the Ad-Dawrah area yesterday afternoon, 1 week after the shelling of Greater Beirut stopped. The situation is calm in the mountain, and no significant incidents were reported except for a limited clash in the Ash-Shuf area.

Reports from Al-Biqa' indicate that the fighting between the two Fatah wings was renewed late last night after a day of guarded calm. Clashes in which various arms were used broke out in the Shtawrah-Ta'nayil area, and in the Ksarah area near Hawsh al-'Umara'. It was reported that the shelling was intensive and that shells fell at the rate of 10 shells per minute. The losses on both sides are unknown.

At 1930 last night a conflict broke out in Tripoli between two local organizations in the Al-Qubbah area near Rida Mosque. It developed into a clash in which heavy and light arms were used. One person was wounded. The incident was later contained.

Al-Asad Anniversary Message to Armed Forces
JN311741 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 31 Jul (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has addressed a message to the Armed Forces on the 38th anniversary of the establishment of the Syrian Army through the magazines *Jaysh Ash-Sha'b* and *Al-Jundi Al-'Arabi*. Following is the text of the message:

Brothers and sons in the Armed Forces, brave officers and men, comrades-in-arms: On the 38th anniversary of the establishment of the Syrian Army, I would like to begin this message by sending heartfelt greetings to each of you wherever you are on the chaste soil of our Arab land, in its skies, and on its waters. I couple my greetings with my pride because of the greatness and manhood you manifested during the fulfillment of your noble duties as alert protectors of the homeland, and defenders of its chaste soil and fateful causes.

Through your continuous efforts, genuine struggle, and outstanding heroism, the 1 August anniversary has become a great day which we receive with pride and happiness. We raise our heads high, having confidence in ourselves, believing that our march is on the right path toward certain victory. Our trust in our Armed Forces is renewed every year. We are confident that the Armed Forces will be able to carry out their responsibilities because they are the forward fighting forces facing the enemy that covets our Arab land. Our confidence is due to you and to the great efforts you exerted in training and in increasing your experience in handling advanced weapons and mastering all kinds of combat readiness necessary for the battlefield.

Your efforts are based on your basic courage and love for the homeland. In your upbringing you learned to believe in the nation's causes and to offer great sacrifices for these causes. This upbringing assures us of our Armed Forces' readiness to fully carry out their pan-Arab duties and of its ability to realize victory.

Fourteen months have passed since the Israeli invasion of fraternal Lebanon. With all its threats to Lebanon, and its aims to threaten Syria and the Arab nation, this invasion continues to afflict Lebanon. It is creating troubles and is carrying out acts that serve the aims of the U.S. and Zionist policies. And since this invasion continues, the confrontation between our forces and the usurping enemy on the Lebanese territory also continues; it is part of the more comprehensive confrontation imposed on us by the Arab-Israeli struggle.

Through its invasion of Lebanon, Israel wanted to begin a new phase in its expansionist scheme. Through this invasion, Israel was also implementing a new phase of the U.S.-Zionist scheme to dominate the Arab region through humiliating agreements of surrender.

Our imperialist and Zionist enemies are aware that this scheme of domination will not succeed if it is confronted by effective Arab solidarity based on resisting the U.S.-Zionist ambitions, and if it is confronted by an Arab will and determination to remain steadfast and resist until victory.

Since October 1973, the United States and Israel have been concentrating their efforts to realize two aims: first, striking at Arab solidarity through regimes that have deviated from the will of the people and sold themselves to U.S. imperialism, thus transforming the struggle in the region from an Arab-Israeli one to a struggle among the Arabs themselves; and second, sowing despair among the Arabs and dissipating their hopes for steadfastness and victory. The process of sowing despair necessitated the creation of a state of illusion to the effect that Israel, which is supported by the United States, is invincible. This process aims at casting doubts on the Arab capability and on the usefulness of the relations between the Arabs and their genuine friends, headed by the USSR. The As-Sadat regime in Egypt went along these lines by throwing itself in the U.S. basket and allowing the regime to ride on the U.S. bandwagon. As-Sadat went on his trip of treason to Israel, and signed with Israel the agreements of surrender at Camp David.

The Camp David agreements have separated fraternal Egypt from the Arab nation's body and transferred Egypt from the Arab confrontation trench to the trench of the Arab nation's enemies. At Camp David the Egyptian regime befriended Israel and considered the Arab nation its adversary. As-Sadat attacked and cursed the Arab nation. This was necessary in accordance with the U.S.-Zionist scheme.

In order to cover up for the Camp David agreements and to complete their aims, the enemies ignited the civil war in Lebanon whose main cause was the 1975 Sinai agreement. The civil war also realized As-Sadat's remarks on shedding too much blood in Lebanon.

Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year, the policy of wagering on the United States began in this fraternal country. This policy led to the agreement of submission whose formulation was worse than the Camp David agreements. The negotiations to reach this agreement were accompained by an anti-Arab campaign. Lebanon was required to befriend Israel and to antagonize Syria and the rest of the Arab nation. This is also part of the U.S.-Zionist scheme to dominate the region. According to this scheme, Israel which is the aggressor and the invader and which has committed the most grotesque of crimes in Lebanon, becomes a friend of the Lebanese Goverment; and Syria, which has extended a brotherly hand to Lebanon, becomes an enemy of the Lebanese Government.

Syria is the sister of Lebanon. Therefore, it cannot but harbor good will for Lebanon. We are twin sister countries linked by the bonds of history, fraternity, and destiny.

We will continue to give all possible support to the Lebanese people so they can liberate their land from Israeli occupation and restore accord within their ranks. Thus, Lebanon will recover, resume its cultural role, and regain its well-being and prosperity.

Through this state of anarchy, which was created by the United States in the region, the United States has appointed itself an arbiter and a mediator not only between Israel and the Arabs, but among the Arabs as well. How can the United States be a fair arbiter between an Arab side and Israel when the United

States itself has supported and fed all Israeli aggressive acts throughout Israel's long history of expansion at the expense of Arab territories?

This approach is only possible if we accept the opponent as arbiter. Such an approach is only acceptable to those who have pledged themselves to the United States and who have wagered on it. Had those, who have involved themselves in this wager, returned to the conscience of their people, they would have realized that this wager is rejected. This is because the United States will only work for its personal interests and the interests of Israel so long as it finds Arab regimes that are ready to accept the United States on this basis and to consider it as their refuge despite all its shortcomings.

A wager on the opponent is a wager on the loser. The winning wager is that which is on the people and their objectives and living forces.

Brothers and sons in the Armed Forces, the United States and Israel have used methods of pressure and terrorism against us in Syria. But we confronted them with more determination and steadfastness. We are prepared to continue this steadfastness to its successful end, and for stronger adherence to Arab rights. In preparing ourselves and building our intrinsic power, we have succeeded in turning Syria into the real rock of Arab steadfastness and the power that can repulse any aggression with painful and crushing blows to the enemy.

We realize that our battle is long and severe, but we are confident that we can wage it to its triumphant end. We have a just case, and possess the will to fight and the determination and capabilities to achieve victory with our intrinsic power, which we are strengthening with the support of our nation's masses and our sincere friends in the world.

Our defense of our cause is a struggle for peace in its real sense and along its real bases, which have been entrenched by human struggle and endorsed by laws throughout the ages.

To the aggressors, peace means a state of inaction, which is imposed by force of arms in order to place the region under their control. This is the capitulation which we have rejected and are rejecting. We will not allow this capitulation to take roots in and grow on our pure land, which contains the remains of our fathers and forefathers, whose only cherished hope was to live or die in honor and dignity.

Our people, to whom we are honored to belong, are a noble people who abhor humiliation and reject capitulation. Our people stand behind you in one solid front and are ready to give you all they possess so you can maintain your steadfastness, the dignity of your people and nation, and the honor of your homeland.

On this auspicious day, we must perform our sacred duty to the noblest of mankind, our righteous martyrs who have risen to heaven after they have lightened the path of struggle for us with their pure blood and set for us the most splendid examples of sacrifice in defense of the homeland. We glorify their pure souls. We will be guided by their shining light to the objective. We renew the pledge that we will continue what they have begun so our flags will wave sky high until God grants us victory in liberating our Arab land and regaining all our nation's rights.

O heroes, let us march together along the path of dignity, honor, and victory and ensure all the efforts, training, and strong weapons needed by this march. Let our slogan be: martyrdom or victory.

[Signed] Lieutenant General Hafiz al-Asad, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces.

Saudi Envoy Delivers Fahd Message to Al-Asad

JN311808 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] At 1230 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Prince Bandar ibn Sultan Al Sa'ud, envoy of Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Saudi Ambassador in Damascus 'Abdallah Salih al-Fadl attended the meeting. Prince Bandar conveyed a message to the president from King Fahd on the situation in the region. The president asked the prince to convey a reply message.

During the meeting, they discussed the Arab situation and the situation in the region, as well as cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Al-Asad Receives Lebanon's Karami 31 July

JN311815 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] At 1730 today President Hafiz al-Asad received former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Minister of State of Presidential Affairs Abd al-Karim 'Adi attended the meeting. Later, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam joined the meeting. The talks dealt with the Lebanese situation in light of the latest developments.

Karami arrived in Damascus at 1300 today and was received by Minister of State for Presidential Affairs 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi.

Karami on Meeting

JN010828 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] In a statement to the press after meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad, former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami stated: In the wake of the new developments in the Lebanese and Arab arena we had to come to Syria to meet with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad to hold discussions and consultations on the situation, because we are all concerned with what is taking place and because we all are the target of the conspiracy that aims to place us under the control and exploitation of our enemies.

Karami added: We in Lebanon have established the National Salvation Front which has unified all the forces believing in the same principles and objectives, working for safeguarding Lebanon's sovereignty, national unity, and Arab affiliation, and con-

fronting Israel, which seeks to occupy southern Lebanon, carry out its designs in our country, and tighten its control so that Lebanon may become one of its protectorates. From this premise, we view the U.S. stands and policy, which back this enemy and assist it in carrying out its designs and fulfilling its dreams.

On Al-Jumayyil's visit to Washington Karami said: The recent visit to Washington by the president of the Lebanese Republic and its prime minister, the statements made during this visit, and the visit by the two Israeli ministers and their results show that the scheme is still being implemented for partitioning Lebanon and resettling [the Palestinians], and that the partial withdrawals that have been announced are merely a pretext to annex the south to Israel.

Karami added: We consider the arrival of Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's envoy, simply as a new attempt to pursue the implementation of this conspiracy. A proof of this is that they are talking about reconciliation in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh, that is with Walid Junblatt, to facilitate the entrance of the multinational forces and the [Lebanese] Army to the mountain to fill the vacuum that will result from the partial withdrawals. In other words, they want to obtain Walid Junblatt's approval of the partial withdrawals, even in an indirect manner.

Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami added: When we hold discussions with President Hafiz al-Asad and deliberate on these matters, we find ourselves the owners of a single cause and a common fate, backed by justice and joint action. Syria is a source of strength for Lebanon and Lebanon is Syria's sister. We shall continue to confront this conspiracy and this enemy. We shall pursue the course of national struggle to protect our existence, fate, and rights.

On his impressions on the meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad Karami said: I came out from this meeting reassured that Syria is the lofty Arab national bastion and that it will continue to abide by its stands and principles. With this Syrian faith and determination, we shall achieve our aspirations for a complete liberation of the Arab homeland. We believe that this steadfast stand will strengthen Arab determination and will make Arabs rally round this march, because Arab solidarity is necessary at this stage in particular, as it is the best weapon for confronting all enemies. Karami explained this by saying: They want to impose step by step their control over our actions. They want to control the nationalists' areas without giving us the chance to achieve our objectives, which call for foiling the agreement, achieving an unconditional and comprehensive Israeli withdrawal, and preventing the state and the regime from falling under the control of the one party.

Karami added: We are aware of all these facts. We say that any national reconciliation must not be restricted to the mountain area only but must be a general national Lebanese reconciliation among all the forces that will agree on the nature of future Lebanon.

Karami said that such a reconciliation can take place only after the foiling of the ill-omened agreement and the implementation of Resolutions 508 and 509 issued by the UN Security Council that call for an unconditional, immediate, and comprehensive withdrawal.

Karami said: I grasped this opportunity to convey the greetings of the sons of Tripoli, northern Lebanon, and Lebanon in general and to highlight their interests on all levels and in the various spheres. I specifically focused on the economic sphere, particularly agricultural production, given that the Syrian market is the basic and principal outlet for our production. That is why I asked that necessary facilities be given to assist this country in facing all the pressures against it. President Hafiz al-Asad has responded positively.

'Arafat Message to Arab Leaders Criticized

JN311557 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Commenting on the message which Yasir 'Arafat sent to the Arab kings and presidents yesterday, an information source has stated the following: Any lies and fallacies emanating from such a small person as Yasir 'Arafat cannot undermine Syria's great principled stands. All those who have dealt with 'Arafat know very well that he lacks the characteristics of truthfulness, honesty, and good judgment which must be possessed by real revolutionaries.

By virtue of the official titles he carries, 'Arafat should have handled his own problems with his brothers in Fatah instead of creating problems with Arab states and dumping his personal mistakes and responsibilities on others.

If he thinks that the methods of charlatanry, emotionalism, and blackmail will compel others to strike at his opponents and critics in the Palestinian arena, he is mistaken. His methods and characteristics, even with the presence of good will, cannot but serve the enemies of the Palestinian question and provide them with the right opportunity to undermine it and its solid base, Syria, especially at this delicate phase.

Syria will remain loyal to Palestinian revolutionaries who are fighting for the sake of Palestine.

Further 'Arafat Criticism

JN311946 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] When the last mask falls, lies and attacks become a method and a behavior. This is what Yasir 'Arafat is doing. He attacks Syria's positions to conceal what was exposed by the fall of the last mask. Syria has been and is still the land in which the Palestinian revolution was born. Syria has been and is still for Palestine as much as Palestine is for Palestine. The Syrian Arab people have offered much blood and numerous martyrs for the sake of Palestine and will continue to do so until Palestine is restored.

Syria adopts such a position on the basis of its national, pan-Arab and liberational aspirations. It does not ask for any price, and it cannot behave otherwise because this is its destiny. When Syria replies to the attackers, it does not want to defend itself; it wants to straighten out the facts because this will contribute to rescuing the revolution and the Palestinian and Arab revolutionary movement. Wagering on the enemy is doomed to failure, and 'Arafat is wagering on the enemy. He wagered on As-Sadat, on Camp David, on the Reagan initiative, and on U.S. policy in the region and does not hesitate a moment in accusing any person of treachery if that persons opposes or even discusses his method. He attacks Syria, which opposes and rejects U.S.-Israeli designs and offers its blood and martyrs. He attacks Syria from the enemy's platform. He attacks Syria's projects and plans. Every revolutionary and nonrevolutionary should know where 'Arafat stands and what he wants.

Khaddam Confers With Visiting SFRY Official

JN301148 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received at 1100 today Dimitar Janevski, SFRY assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by Ra'id al-Kaylani, assistant foreign minister, and the SFRY charge d'Affaires in Damascus. They discussed the current political situation in the region and bilateral relations between the two friendly countries.

Bilal-Janevski Meeting

JN311542 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 31 Jul (SANA) — Dr Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the People's Assembly and Arab and Foreign Relations Committee, received here today Dimitar Janevski, SFRY assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and stressed the importance of cooperation and coordination between the two peoples as well as between the Syrian and SFRY parliaments. They also discussed issues concerning the nonaligned countries and the dangers threatening them in Central America, the Middle East, and Africa.

During the meeting Janevski asserted his country's support for Arab causes and stressed the need to bolster bilateral relations and to exchange visits in order to serve the common interests of the two friendly countries and peoples.

During the meeting Janevski invited a delegation of the People's Assembly to pay a visit to the SFRY.

Arens Returns, Comments on U.S. Talks

TA010548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0525 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Defense Minister Arens' plane landed at Ben-Gurion Airport a few minutes ago. Arens is returning from a visit of a few days to the United States. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal is among those waiting for him at the airport.

[Tal — live] Good day to you. Defense Minister Arens returned from his U.S. visit a few minutes ago. Here at the airport he was met by the chief of staff and by the Defense Ministry director general. Mr Arens, in the United States you said that Israel and the United States are close to achieving a common strategy in Lebanon. What does this mean?

[Arens] This means that in addition to the identity of objectives which has been spoken of often, and which was declared by the U.S. President as well as the Israeli prime minister, there is also considerable closeness in the assessments of the situation in Lebanon, and hence closeness in our and U.S. views as to how the issue should be handled. The most outstanding manifestation of this was the U.S. agreement to our plans for redeployment in Lebanon.

[Tal] In the wake of your talks in the United States, will there be any change in the redeployment plans in Lebanon?

[Arens] No, there will not be any change.

[Tal] The Syrian president said yesterday that he will not evacuate his soldiers as long as the IDF is present in Lebanon. Following this stance, which was publicly expressed, can we expect a prolonged IDF stay along the new deployment line?

[Arens] No, I would not say this. It is not the Syrian ruler who will determine where we will be and when we will move to this or that place. I think that our position that the removal of the Syrians from Lebanon is a matter of long and intensive efforts on the part of several elements has been accepted.

[Tal] Are there any moves, are there any measures which can be used to pressure the Syrians into leaving Lebanon?

[Arens] Yes, of course. These mainly concern the sphere of political pressure. One of the main elements here is the Lebanese regime: If it wants the Syrians to leave Lebanese territory it will have to inform the Syrians categorically that they are persona non grata there.

[Tal] There have been such declarations, if I am not mistaken.

[Arens] Yes, the assessment is that additional, perhaps firmer, declarations are necessary, and we hope that other world governments, including Arab governments, will join in these declarations.

[Tal] A last question on this subject, Professor Arens. The Druze, including Junblatt, are convening in Amman today to discuss the measures they will adopt after the IDF evacuates the Ash-Shuf region. As is known, they do not intend to cede the positions of power they enjoy there. Do you, the Americans, and the Lebanese, not fear that fighting will erupt in this region, that we will witness a real intersectional war there after we leave, and we will be held responsible for this?

[Arens] It is you who said the last sentence, and I do not join in this statement. We do not have such responsibility. It is not compulsory for us to sit in the Ash-Shuf region forever. It is true, however, that if the Lebanese regime does not reach an arrangement [hesder] with the Druze population in the Ash-Shuf region, they may well have problems. We will do our best that such an arrangement, such an agreement, is reached. I think this is possible.

[Tal] Professor Arens, two questions on other subjects. There have been contradictory declarations about the chances of receiving information and technology from the United States for the production of the Lavi. Yesterday it was reported that Secretary Weinberger is still opposed to this, and claims that Israel does not need such an aircraft.

[Arens] Secretary Weinberger is opposed to what?

[Tal] The report was that he is opposed to the Lavi aircraft's production by Israel, and more specifically, to the transfer of U.S. technology to this end?

[Arens] No, I believe the reports are a little confused. We received permission for purchasing the necessary components, including the technology involved in its production, a long time ago. We signed the contracts a long time ago. The position of Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is that the decision to produce, to develop a fighter plane in Israel, is an Israeli Government's decision; namely, we may decide what we want on this issue. The discussion we are holding today is about our desire to receive an allocation from U.S. military aid to Israel for use inside the State of Israel.

Arens on Lebanon, Syria

TA291944 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Defense Minister Moshe Arens interviewed by Elimelekh Ram in Washington — date not given; videotaped]

[Text] [Ram] Mr Minister, looking back, after the talks, do you have any explanation for the urgency, for the panicked invitation you received at the beginning of this week?

[Arens] I think that nothing happened here that we had not, in fact, expected in advance. After all, we met with George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, about 2 weeks ago, 3 weeks ago, in Israel. We discussed the redeployment with him and he said that he understood this was our decision and he understood that we were going to do it. And here we met with what we had expected to meet: The desire to sit down with us and discuss, thoroughly and in-depth, the situation in Lebanon, the scenarios that might develop, the different tactics we might take, either alone or together, the United States and Israel.

[Ram] All those issues you discussed, are there any differences of opinion between us and the Americans? Were there any differences of opinion that were evened out during the talks?

[Arens] On the Lebanese issue we found something that Israel and the United States have actually shared for several months now: identical goals. The President spoke of these: a sovereign Lebanon, the withdrawal of foreign forces, the prevention of hostile acts against Israel from Lebanon. But if, in the past, we found our views on the situation were different, and so we also sometimes reached different conclusions about what should be done to achieve these goals, in the talks here — to a certain extent, as a result of the talks — we have found that the views, the evaluations of the Lebanon situation, by us and by the Americans, were very close to each other.

[Ram] In what areas are there gaps?

[Arens] I think that the gaps, if they exist, are really small. There were no issues about which we can say the discussions focused on gaps; there were no confrontations or arguments created around this. There were no such things.

[Ram] Perhaps you would let me guess: What about the Syrian issue? That is, on the issue of the measures or policy that should be taken to persuade the Syrians to withdraw their forces from Lebanon?

[Arens] I think that before we came, there may have been a delusion here, that the Syrians could be tempted to leave, that if some sort of formulation could be found that would permit the Syrians to leave in a dignified way, without recogniziang the agreement signed between Israel and Lebanon, then they would be prepared to leave. I think that in the talks, after our explanations, our position was accepted, that the Syrians do not want to leave. There is no formula that will make them leave. That the Syrians not only want to remain in that area of Lebanon, that they want to overthrow Al-Jumayyil's administration, that they want to control all of Lebanon, return to the same situation in which they were before the Peace for Galilee campaign — all this is clear. And so what is needed is a joint, coordinated effort between us, the Americans, and the Lebanese, which, even at best, will take time, which will perhaps bring the Syrians to the conclusion that it would be better for them to leave than to stay.

[Ram] You are speaking about mainly political pressure.

[Arens] Pressures of various types, but mainly, I would say, political pressure, an important component in the pressure being an unambiguous demand by the Lebanese Administration that the Syrians must leave.

[Ram] Mr Minister, when the Cabinet decided upon the new IDF deployment in Lebanon, there were U.S. commentators who claimed that this would not decrease the numbers of our casualties, but the contrary. On the other hand, they claimed that through this move we were also decreasing Syrian pressure. What is your reaction to this?

[Arens] Of course, they cannot predict with certainty what will happen in the future. With regard to casualties, inthe attempts to attack IDF soldiers in Lebanon, Beirut is the focus today. The proximity of IDF positions to that large city exposes us to the possibility of attacks for obvious reasons. From the aspect of Israel's security, there is no necessity for us to be stationed next to Beirut; the Al-'Awwali, I think, is far enough away, which is helpful from the aspect of the security of our soldiers in the area. To what extent that will influence the Syrians, I would say, depends, to a great extent, on how much coordination there is between us and the Lebanese, how successful the Lebanese are in taking control of the areas we will evacuate. If there is such coordination, the Syrians will see that instead of obtaining influence in Lebanon, their intransigence, their continuing to stay in Lebanon, is leading to rapprochement between the Lebanese Administration and Israel.

[Ram] And, in the central sector, is Israel prepared to consider a disengagement of forces between it and Syria?

[Arens] We would not be opposed to that, if that is possible, if we see any Syrian willingness to go for this. At this point, we do not see any signs of it.

[Ram] Mr Minister, thank you very much.

Arens on Lebanese Government Opposition

TA310714 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 31 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by Wolf Blitzer]

[Text] Washington — Opponents of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil — led by militias of the Junblatt and Franjiyah families — were behind the assassination of the Bashir Al-Jumayyil and the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, according to Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens.

Addressing the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations on Friday in New York, Arens said that this "rump opposition" to Amin al-Jumayyil was not seeking "to eliminate him."

Arens akso said Secretary of State George Shultz fully "understands that the Golan Heights are an integral part of Israel." The defence minister denied that the U.S. raised the matter of the Golan as a possible bargaining chip in winning a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon.

Regarding Israeli-Egyptian relations, Arens said that Shultz, during his last two visits to Egypt, had strongly urged President Husni Mubarak to send Egypt's Ambassador back to Tel Aviv. The U.S., Arens said, agreed with Israel that the continued absence of the Egyptian envoy from Israel was a violation of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

The defence minister, in response to questions, said that he sensed a growing "disenchantment" with Saudi Arabia in Washington, as a result of the Saudis' inability to exert more pressure on the Syrians to leave Lebanon. Saudi financial assistance to other Arab states, Arens said, was designed mostly for "protection" and not "influence."

Minister Shamir Returns, Comments on U.S. Talks

TA291518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir returned from the United States this afternoon and said that he would not bring any new ideas to the Cabinet about the new deployment in Lebanon because there was unanimity in the talks in Washington. In reply to a question by our correspondent David Essing, the foreign minister denied reports that the U.S. Administration wants the IDF not to retreat from the Ash-Shuf mountains until an agreement is obtained between the Christians and Druze. According to Minister Shamir, President Reagan did not ask Israel to announce a timetable for a comprehensive withdrawal from Lebanon, although the U.S. representatives raised this idea in the talks. It was explained to them that Israel cannot announce such a timetable because the positions of Syria and the PLO are not known.

Further on Shamir Comments

TA291637 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1605 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 29 Jul (ITIM) — Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said upon his return from Washington today that Israel will carry out the redeployment of its forces regardless of whether a cease-fire is or is not achieved between those fighting in the Ash-Shuf mountains.

The minister made these remarks at a news conference at rn Ben-Gurion Airport upon his return from talks in Washington with U.S. Administration leaders together with Defense Minister Moshe Arens. Mr Arens remained in Washington for further talks and will return to Israel at the beginning of next week.

Minister Shamir said that in these talks Israel had not been requested to set a detailed timetable for its withdrawal from Lebanon. He added that in the talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, President Reagan, representatives of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as well as the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Israelis explained it is impossible to determine a precise timetable at his stage without knowing how the Syrians and the PLO will act.

Mr Shamir summed up the talks in Washington by saying that they had been conducted in an atmosphere of agreement and identity of views and joint efforts will be made to solve Lebanon's problems through full coordination between the United States, Israel, and Lebanon. Our objective, the foreign minister said, is to strengthen the legal Government of Lebanon in order to safeguard the northern Israeli border and to bring about the removal of all foreign forces, including the IDF, from Lebanon.

The special U.S. envoy, Robert McFarlane, left Washington today on his way to the Middle East and will arrive in Jerusalem at the end of next week, the foreign minister said. "We expect to hear from him a report on his talks in the region to be able to plan our next moves."

The minister noted that Lebanon was indeed the center of talks conducted in Washington but that other issues, including the situation in Judaea and Samaria, were raised in them. "On this matter we emphasized the desire of the Jewish settlers to live in peace with the Arab population, and explained that the disturbances are a result of incitement by elements who want to prevent peaceful coexistence. We also discussed problems concerning U.S. economic and security aid to Israel and how to promote the peace process as well as the Camp David process," the minister said.

Mr Shamir added that the talks were conducted in an atmosphere of urgency in the wake of the Lebanese president's visit to Washington, which highlighted the predicament of the Lebanese Government which is subject to threatening attacks by Syria. The United States is making an effort to bring about the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, he said.

Shamir said that the Americans wanted to know the goal of the redeployment of Israel's forces and that in these talks in Washington Israel presented its positions, especially emphasizing that the redeployment constitutes the first move in the process of withdrawing all foreign forces from Lebanon and the implementation of the agreement achieved between Israel and Lebanon.

The Americans showed understanding for our positions. There has been no attempt to induce Israel to delay or give up the redeployment, but it was emphasized that it is necessary to coordinate between the IDF and the Lebanese and U.S. Governments so as to maximize the benefits from the redeployment, which strengthens Lebanon by giving it more territory from which to counter Syria's threats.

In addition, Shamir said, we talked in general about ways solve Lebanon's problems in view of the renewed fighting there, a development that may make the withdrawal of foreign forces, including ours, more difficult.

Discusses U.S. Trip, Lebanon

TA301007 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The Lebanese pact that ties up Israel and the United States these days is a mutual problem. Both countries are stuck in the Lebanese tangle, and a solution is not yet visible. The defense and foreign ministers, who were called to Washington this week for discussions with the head of the administration, did not hear any new U.S. ideas. Two days of discussions gave birth to optimism, coordination of stands, and hopes for an orderly Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and U.S. aid to Israel's economy. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will report to the Cabinet tomorrow on the talks. Today, I asked him to sum up the visit and the subjects that came up. This is Shim'on Schiffer.

[Begin recording] [Schiffer] Mr Foreign Minister, at the end of the U.S. visit it seemed for a moment here that by the way you and Defense Minister Moshe Arens looked that the United States was again promising us the Balfour Declaration. What was decided on this visit, which seemed so happy for the two countries' relations?

[Shamir] Thank God, we do not need the Balfour Declaration

these days. However, we do need good and friendly relations with the countries of the world and especially with the strongest country in the world, the United States. And once again we saw in this visit that our relations with the United States are good, friendly. There is mutual understanding and there is a desire on the side of the United States to understand our views and to come toward us.

[Schiffer] In the framework of this understanding, are you bringing U.S. proposals to the Cabinet as to how the United States sees the next stage of developments in Lebanon? Was Israel asked to present proposals, or to announce that it is ready to withdraw from all of Lebanon in the framework of its redeployment along the Al-'Awwali River? What do you bring to the Cabinet?

[Shamir] There is nothing new in Israel's desire to evacuate Lebanon, however it would like to evacuate Lebanon under certain conditions. These conditions must ensure that our northern border will be secure, and we insist on this. Therefore we cannot decide on any timetable for a full withdrawal from Lebanon, although we would all like this. And we cannot go back on what was decided on redeployment, which arises from our needs and interests.

[Schiffer] From what you say, I understand that the United States would have liked Israel to announce final dates for its withdrawal from certain sectors to the international border?

[Shamir] I do not say that the United States would have liked this. By the way, in the first restricted meeting we had with the secretary of state, he immediately told us that he does not understand all the reports published in Israel about some U.S. pressures or demands that Israel change or delay the redeployment. We do not have any wish to do this and we do not intend to do it, the secretary said, and he acted according to this line. Various ideas were brought up, since their aim and ours is actually the same — the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. This is a joint aim. Therefore it is no wonder that they brought up all sorts of thoughts on how to reach it. We insisted on our interests, we insisted on the Cabinet decisions. The U.S. Government is treating this with understanding and is not asking us to change our course today.

[Schiffer] Mr Shamir, can it be understood, from the talks in the United States, that Israel gave up its demand that the withdrawal of forces or the move in Lebanon be at the same time, simultaneously, as that of the Syrians and the PLO?

[Shamir] We did not give up anything; we did not change this principle. The redeployment is a certain stage which we decided on over and above what was decided between us and the partners to the agreement. Nonetheless, this redeployment does not contradict the agreement. It is convenient for us today to shorten our lines in Lebanon, and we thoroughly explained that in the redeployment we do not mean to achieve the partition of Lebanon. We are not interested in dividing Lebanon, or in making our stay in Lebanon permanent. We would like to reach a situation in which the PLO and Syria would leave, and then we would be able to leave as well. We insisted and still insist on this principle.

[Schiffer] Do you still believe that the Lebanese Government will ratify the agreement with Israel? Something that would be a sign that this agreement is actually worth more than the paper it is written on?

[Shamir] I think it is in Lebanon's interest and to its benefit to rafity this agreement, and to begin implementing it. I think that this agreement is good for us and good for Lebanon as well. However, they of course should decide on the ratification and on exchanging the ratification documents. When they do this, the agreement will be valid. Nonetheless, I would like to say that even if this does not happen, this agreement is still very important. The very fact that a neighbouring country signed such an agreement, with such content, is historically important for things to come.

[Schiffer] Mr Foreign Minister, the U.S. President's envoy, Robert McFarlane, will come here at the beginning of the week. The news preceding his arrival is that it is his intention to discuss the disengagement of Syrian and Israeli forces. Is Israel ready now to discuss disengagement of forces in the various sectors opposite the Syrian Army in Lebanon?

[Shamir] I do not know what McFarlane will discuss with us when he comes. I think that even he does not know this yet. He intends to make a round of the Middle East, to visit Damascus, to visit other Arab capitals, and only after he hears something there that is worth discussing will he come to us with some sort of idea. Therefore it is too early to discuss anything that he might bring up. This is unclear, not known, and I think it is too early to discuss ideas which are not yet born.

[Schiffer] Mr Shamir, a future Israeli gesture in Lebanon is talked about; that is, in the framework of the IDF redeployment, that Israel is ready to suggest that the Lebanese Government take responsibility for all that happens on the civilian side in the areas Israel will leave, as well as in the areas the IDF will hold in southern Lebanon. Are these reports based on anything?

[Shamir] This is not a question of a gesture. Our policy is that we do not want to rule any part of Lebanon, our army's stay there is only for security reasons. Therefore we did not establish a military administration there, because we have no intention of ruling there or extending our stay. Nonetheless, it is our intention, and we explained this to the Lebanese and the Americans, that in those areas in which we must stay, in which the army must stay, we want to deal only with our security needs, and all handling of the civilian rule will be in the hands of the Lebanese Government. That is how it should be. However, this calls for tight cooperation between us and Lebanon, otherwise this cannot be accomplished. Therefore, if the Lebanese are capable of this cooperation, then I think that this will be in their and our interest.

[Schiffer] Another subject that came up in the talks with Secretary of State Shultz was the Palestinian issue. Did any new ideas come up in your talks in Washington as to how to advance this subject of solving the Palestinian problem, or as Secretary Shultz called it in the talks, the problem of the Palestinian refugees?

[Shamir] This subject came up in the talks. We did not have enough time to discuss in depth all the ramifications of this subject. However Secretary of State Shultz has been worried

lately by the humanitarian aspect, by the suffering of the Arab Palestinian who is not cared for by the organization which is supposed to take care of him. That is, the PLO is not taking care of him. He sometimes asks how the hardships of these people can be made easier. This is a question which is very hard to answer without getting into the political aspect and concentrating only on the humanitarian aspect. He brought it up a few times, but he still does not have an answer.

[Schiffer] The last subject that came up in your talks, and you brought it up, is the low state of Egyptian-Israeli relations. The United States, which was a partner to the peace treaty, is actually witnessing how this agreement is being emptied of its content by the fact that Egypt is refusing to return its ambassador to Israel. Do you have any reason for hope that things will change after your talks with the United States?

[Shamir] I always hope that this will change. The situation of the relations between Egypt and us is worrisome. Because if this important matter, which is today the cornerstone of relations with Egypt, that is the presence of the Ambassadors in the capitals, is damaged, then all that has been built will be in trouble. We thought it right to bring these concerns to the Americans, because the United States is a very serious partner to the Camp David accords and is also a factor in guarding, in implementing those accords. Thus, like us, the U.S. secretary of state and people in the U.S. Administration are concerned by this situation, and will try in their own way to improve the situation. If they can succeed, only time will tell. [end recording]

IDF Fired Upon From Syrian Area in Lebanon

TA291820 Jerualem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] An Israeli army position near the Lebanese village of Sawfar on the Beirut-Damascus highway came under fire this afternoon. There were no casualties. The fire came from territory under Syrian control.

IDF Intelligence Chief Views Lebanon, Syria

TA291520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] The chief IDF intelligence officer, Brigadier General Arye Bentov, has said that the Syrians are aiming to keep their zones of influence in Lebanon and they have no intention of leaving them. In an interview in the special supplement of the *Bamahane* weekly to mark the IDF exhibition, the chief intelligence officer said that the Lebanese Army as it is today will find it difficult to control the territory to be evacuated by the IDF; however, it receives suitable aid and if the balance between the sects is found, or a reasonable situation of coexistence, the Lebanese Army will succeed in taking control of the area. However, he pointed out that he was doubtful whether the Lebanese would succeed in controlling the infiltration of terrorists into our territory. On Soviet involvement in Lebanon, Brig Gen Bentov said that it was continuing, perhaps at a lower pitch, but the Soviets were there and nothing had changed since they introduced the SAM-5's.

Cabinet Considers U.S. Position on Lebanon

Shamir Briefing on Talks

TA311148 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1128 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's briefing was the center of today's Cabinet meeting, as expected. He briefed the ministers about the talks in Washington. The Cabinet announcement, as read by Cabinet secretary Dan Meridor, was brief, as follows:

[Meridor] In the Cabinet meeting today the foreign minister reported to the Cabinet about the talks he held in the United States together with the defense minister. They held talks with the U.S. President, the U.S. secretary of defense, the U.S. secretary of state, Congressional leaders, senior officials, and others. In these talks, Lebanese and other issues were reviewed. On another issue, the Cabinet today approved the national plan for the Mediterranean shore.

[Schiffer] This is the Cabinet statement. It should be notedthat the ministers did not hear new information that had not been publicized to date about the talks in Washington. Several points should be emphasized however: The United States and Israel coordinated positions during the talks held between Yitzhaq Shamir and Moshe Arens and the U.S. Administration leaders. Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor told us after the meeting that there is no truth to the reports that Israel has changed its position regarding the simultaneous withdrawal from Lebanon. Israel believes it will leave Lebanon only when the Syrian and PLO forces leave Lebanon, and it is not true that there was an agreement to leave earlier.

Various scenarios were raised during the talks in the United States. The Americans raised various scenarios, one of which is that Israel will begin the redeployment and announce a timetable according to which it will evacuate Lebanon. This could perhaps constitute an incentive for the Syrians to leave, regardless of Israel's pullback, as it were.

In the meantime, the contacts with the various groups in Lebanon are continuing. Israel is conducting extensive contacts with the Druze. Uri Lubrani, who was Israel's ambassador to Tehran, is the person who is coordinating the contacts with the Druze in Lebanon. There is currently an Israeli-U.S. attempt to introduce the Druze to the arrangements which will be implemented with Lebanon in the future, to get a coordination of positions and to get Amin al-Jumayyil to reach a settlement with Walid Junblatt and the Druze forces in the Ash-Shuf mountains. These contacts and efforts are in progress, and will continue upon the arrival of Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's envoy, who will arrive in Israel in the middle of the week.

More on Shamir Briefing

TA311534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Nobody in Jerusalem yet knows what the United States

wants to obtain from the Syrians in the round of talks that the U.S. President's envoy, Robert McFarlane, is to hold in the area. This is what government sources said after the Cabinet session. They added that Syria is not interested in withdrawing from Lebanon and an Israeli withdrawal timetable does not interest it. At the center of the Cabinet session was Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's report on his visit to the United States. Here is our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, in the studio.

[Schiffer] The three "no's" in the report by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to the ministers were as follows: No U.S. pressure was put on Israel in the talks in Washington; we did not concede the positions that the Cabinet determined; and Syria will not evacuate Lebanon. All this is known. There was no surprise in the Cabinet's session hall. However, the ministers are not prepared to accept matters as simply as that. In the assessment of several of them, the United States is still putting out feelers in Israel in order to find ways to bring the Syrians to remove their forces from Lebanon. Thus the Americans are still checking whether Israel will agree to leave Lebanon before the Syrians, or at least to issue a timetable for the departure of its troops. The foreign minister also said that in the talks the possibility of a disengagement of forces between Israel and Syria in Lebanon, with a buffer force in the middle, was discussed. Israel is prepared for this in principle, he said, but the details will be discussed on Robert McFarlane's visit to the area.

Here is more from the foreign minister's report: The United States thinks that Egypt is violating the peace agreement by the fact that it is not sending its ambassador back to his post in Tel Aviv. The administration leaders also asked about what was occurring in the territories and were given answers.

Pressure on Egypt Urged

TA311310 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1250 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i claimed in today's Cabinet session that Ministers Shamir and Arens acted contrary to the Cabinet decision in agreeing — while in the United States — that the Lebanese Government would control the areas south of the Al-'Awwali, and by agreeing to reach an agreement in the Ash-Shuf before the IDF withdraws from there. According to Moda'i, such an agreement would put the responsibility for what might happen in the Ash-Shuf on the IDF after it leaves this area.

The Cabinet discussed the state of relations with Egypt. During this discussion, Minister Moda'i said that the United States should be asked to put pressure on Egypt to improve its relations with Israel. Moda'i went on to add that the autonomy talks should be renewed immediately. Minister Ben-Porat asked not to put pressure on Egypt because, according to him, it needs the peace agreement more than Israel. President as-Sadat came to Jerusalem, Ben-Porat said, not because of Jerusalem's problems but because of Cairo's problems.

Phalange Refuse To Dismantle Lebanon Base

TA300538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The Christian Lebanese Forces militia have announced that they will not comply with Israel's demand to evacuate a base in south Lebanon. This was announced by the militia in an official statement issued in Beirut. Israel holds the Christian militia responsible for repeated attacks on civilians in Lebanon, particularly Palestinians.

Hebron Situation Reported; Nabulus Inquiry Continues

TA291444 Tel Aviv 'Al Hamishmar in Hebrew 29 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Excerpts] The curfew in Hebron will be lifted this afternoon and the Civilian Administration is trying to persuade the directorate of the Islamic College to resume classes as soon as possible in order to restore life in Hebron to normal. An area was prepared near the Makhpelah Cave in order to transfer buses from the central bus station that were seized by the army. The Civilian Administration told the bus owners that this is not a new station but a "parking lot".

Our correspondent has learned that the bus owners will transfer their buses to the new site but will not give up the legal struggle. They say that that was the location of the station even before the 1929 massacre and was not part of the Jewish Quarter. The Jerusalem Distict Court extended by 5 days the detention of the Qiryat Arba' tractor driver who is suspected of having illegally demolished an Arab structure near Qiryat Arba'. Two other suspects have been released on bail.

The interrogation of a Rafidiyah hospital physician in Nabulus is continuing. He is suspected of having carried out an illegal post mortem on the body of the girl who was shot during a demonstration in the town's central square. Security personnel told our correspondent that the bullet removed from her body illegally is 9-mm in diameter which does not fit the weapons carried by the security personnel who dispersed the demonstration.

Tighter Military Control on West Bank Expected

TA291547 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 29 Jul 83 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] The possibility of restoring the military authorities to Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza in place of the Civilian Administration has been examined by the political-security level. The idea of returning to the military authorities system has been raised lately in view of the escalation in the security situation and the growing political assessment that the chance to implement the autonomy plan for the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza is no longer practical.

The people who favor restoring the military authorities explain that the Civilian Administration has not achieved the political

goals set for it. The experts on the Judaea and Samaria issue believe that the unilateral cultivation of the area village leagues with their marginal political power, while neglecting and abandoning the pro-Jordanian elements, was a grave error that further exacerbated matters in the region and increased the gap developing between the Israeli authorities and groups of local leaders who may have been able to promote the chances of the autonomy plan, especially after the deterioration in the PLO's status in the territories due to the Lebanese war.

However, according to various assessments, the chances of a decision to restore the military authorities soon are poor due to the fear that such a move might create a political storm in Israeli-U.S. relations and might be interpreted as an Israeli withdrawal from the Camp David accords. Nevertheless, the tendency prevalent among the senior political-security echelon is to make changes in Israeli policy in Judaea and Samaria without calling it a restoration of the "military authorities." The increased military control and the increasing direct involvement of the defense establishment in the territories are to be expected. In this context, security elements are working out a more efficient line of action for handling the entire issue of enforcing the law on the Arab and Jewish population, while at the same time making maximum efforts to hold a dialogue with all so as to "detonate the explosives" in the relations between the two peoples in the territories.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens' line of thought — that Israel should aim to annex Judaea and Samaria in the future — may influence the shaping of Israeli policy in Judaea and Samaria, and the fostering of self-administration along the Camp David lines will no longer be emphasized. Israel abolished the military authorities in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza in the wake of the Camp David agreements and the main initiator of this was the late Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, one of the Camp David architects, who to his last day believed in his plan of unilateral autonomy in the territories.

Since Dayan's withdrawal from politics, there was a constant erosion in Israel's policy of liberalization in the territories which was replaced by Minister Ari'el Sharon's strong-arm policy. While Sharon was defense minister, a record number of terrorist acts in Judaea and Samaria was registered. Authoritative sources note, however, that the deliberations about the possible restoration of the military authorities are in the preliminary stages only. For the time being, these are just thoughts and ideas, not a clear operational plan intended to replace the present policy. Experts on this issue stress that Minister Arens' decision to entrust the position of coordinator of activities in the territories to Brigadier General Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, (Reserves), who is known as an expert on this issue, points to the possibility of a change in the policy exercised during the former defense minister's term.

Increased Economic Aid Asked From U.S.

TA010528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Israel is requesting that the United States increase the economic grant it is given by $500 million. Israel is content with the present size of the aid, $2.8 billion, but wants the part of the grant increased instead of the loan.

Diplomatic Relations To Be Established With Spain

TA302014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] A weekly published in Madrid writes that Israel and Spain will establish full diplomatic relations next month. According to the weekly *Tiempo*, the establishment of these relations was preceded by a meeting held in New York last month between the president of the World Jewish Congress, Edgar Bronfman, and the prime minister of Spain, Felipe Gonzalez.

LIBYA

Foreign Liaison Source Refutes Habre Claims

LD300237 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Excerpts] It was learned yesterday at UN headquarters in New York that the clique of the renegade Habre sent a message to the Security Council president protesting against what it termed recent Libyan announcements concerning Libyan sovereignty over the Aozou Strip and the right to defend its territorial integrity, security and safety.

A source at the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison made the following statement about the claims of renegade Habre concerning Aozou.

Statements were made by the renegade Habre and the officials in his regime regarding claims in SPLAJ [Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah] territories. Through their false claims at international forums, they attempt to emphasize that Aozou is a Chadian territory.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison would like to draw everyone's attention to the fact that these groundless claims constitute an interference in the internal affairs of the SPLAJ. They also constitute a violation of the Arab Libyan people's sovereignty over their territories. If there occurs an internal struggle for power in Chad, the SPLAJ has declared her neutrality vis-a-vis this struggle since such a struggle concerns the Chadian people, who should be allowed to settle their internal problems free from any foreign intervention. The Jamahiriyah also supports the statement by the OAU 19th session bureau regarding the situation in Chad and stresses that the OAU should stop the series of foreign interventions in Chad.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison again stresses the gravity of the conspiratory role being implenented by the renegade Habre, which involves foreign powers led by the United States and which threatens the Jamahiriyah's security and her territorial integrity, a matter which will be firmly confronted by the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary leadership.

Spokesman Denies Forces Fighting in Northern Chad

LD311516 Tripoli JANA in English 1423 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 21, July 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A spokesman for the Foreign Liaison Bureau today categorically denied the involvement of the Libyan Arab Forces in the current fighting between the forces of the unified legitimate government and the forces of renegade Hissein Habre in northern Chad.

The spokesman said the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is carrying out aerial reconnaissance flights inside its border and is monitoring the situation especially after the entry of renegade Hissein Habre's forces to the town of Faya Largeau.

Oueddei Forces Said Encircling Faya Largeau

LD010751 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Faya Largeau, 1 Aug (JANA) -- Reports arriving from north Chad indicate the forces of the legitimate unified government forces of Goukouni Oueddei are encircling Faya Largeau from all sides and that the insurgent Hissein Habre is entrapped in one of the pockets of Faya Largeau.

The reports add that Habre is expected to surrender himself to the legitimate government at any moment.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message From SRV President

LD291717 Tripoli JANA in English 1415 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shawwal 19, July 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The revolution's leader yesterday received the minister of state for foreign affairs in Vietnam and personal envoy of the Vietnamese head of state. He delivered a written message from the Vietnamese president.

Envoy From Morocco Arrives in Tripoli

LD311906 Tripoli JANA in English 1706 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 21, July 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Mohamed Ridha Guedira, King Hassan II's advisor, arrived this afternoon in Tripoli for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He spoke to JANA's correspondent at Tripoli airport about the relations between the two sisterly countries which have been strengthened especially after the leader's visit to Morocco.

He also said that both countries are trying to bolster these relations for the interest of their people and expressed strong belief that the efforts of the leader of the revolution will help to bolster the already existing strong ties between the two peoples.

The relations are improving today, Guedira said, especially after the leader's visit to Morocco and his meetings with King Hassan and the political and cultural organisations of Morocco. He also praised the leader's efforts on the nationalist level to mobilise the capabilities of the Arab nation for the confrontation of the imperialist-backed Zionist enemy, placing special emphasis on the leader's efforts to bolster relations between all the Arabs.

Guedira concluded by stressing Morocco's readiness to exert all efforts to strengthen the brotherly relations between the Libyan and Moroccan people.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD010053 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Jul (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution this evening received Brother Mohamed Ridha Guedira, adviser to the king of Morocco, who handed him a message from King Hassan II.

JANA Commentator on U.S. 'Military Threat'

LD292216 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Jul (JANA) — The JANA political commentator says that the United States has started to resort to lies and political hypocrisy to cover up its military threat to the world's security and safety particularly in north Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, through the uproar of her fleets and the maneuvers of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force which it intends to stage in coming days in Egypt, Sudan, and Somalia. This constitutes a grave danger and a flagrant threat to peace in the world.

JANA's political commentator adds that the American Administration claims that its forces, numbering 5,500 soldiers, will stage these maneuvers at the invitation of the three countries' governments. It is well known that the governments of those countries have lost their will of political decision under the American economic, political, and military pressures.

America knows very well that its [word indistinct] policy in this region is detested and hated by the people. However, as we have said, it resorts to lies and political hypocrisy to cover up the crimes of its aggression on the Arab Palestinian people through its alliance with the Zionists, and its continuing aggression against the Chadian people through the arms shipments being transferred daily to the renegade clique in Ndjamena.

We would not go beyond the truth if we said that the United States, through its imperialistic policy, in actuality and conviction is disrupting stability and security all over the world. However, the might of force never made the peoples kneel and the small nations, with their faith in their freedom and their right to live, will be the fortress which [word indistinct] American barbarism. Fallen regimes and outcasts from the circle of historical action such as [words indistinct] and dictatorship the peoples of Egypt, Sudan, and Somalia will stand against the escalating tide of the masses to completely reject American hegemonism, exactly as happened to the Shah, Haile Selassie, Somoza, Lon Nol, and the other American puppets.

The political commentator concludes his commentary saying that the memory of American arrogance is weak and the peoples cannot be taken in with lies and political hypocrisy.

MAURITANIA

Algerian Minister Arrives With Bendjedid Message

LD302242 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Mr M'hamed Yala, the Algerian minister of interior, arrived in Nouakchott a short while ago carrying a message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Republic.

The Algerian minister was received at the airport by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of interior.

SUDAN

Vice President Discusses OAU, African Affairs

PM291453 London Al-Hawadith in Arabic 29 Jul 83 pp 27-29

[Interview with Sudanese First Vice President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib by Huda al-Husayni in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpt] *Al-Hawadith*: You led the Sudanese delegation to the OAU conference and it was said that you played an effective role in persuading Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam to be OAU chairman. How did you do this?

At-Tayyib: When we went to the OAU summit we were unable to begin the meetings during the first 3 days because of the strong differences over the Polisario Front's participation in the meetings. We, together with 23 other countries, believed that this was not right because it was decided at the summit conference held in Freetown that a referendum should be held in Western Sahara. The adoption of such a resolution does not mean that Western Sahara has become a recognized state by the summit. Therefore we were insisting that the "implementation committee" should implement what it has been charged with by the heads of state.

During the first 3 days we held contacts and debates with the heads of the delegation until we were able to persuade President Arap Moi, the former OAU chairman, to request the Polisario to withdraw from the meeting so that we could begin the conference.

With regard to the role I played with our Ethiopian brothers the fact is that, by virtue of neighborhood and relationships, particularly since I often visit Addis Ababa on various missions, a friendship has developed between them and myself. Therefore I spoke to them and told them that because Ethiopia is the host country and that it has been able to prepare for the conference in such a short time it must fully carry out its duties. I told them that the majority of the countries want Mengistu to be the chairman.

He was not reluctant but also he did not reveal or declare his views. When I approached him he said: "If the countries are unanimous about nominating me then I accept." This was particularly significant because many of the countries believed that he would not accept because of his friendship with President al-Qadhdhafi.

Al-Hawadith: Will the fact that he has become the OAU chairman affect his relations with the Libyan leader and, therefore, will problems begin between them?

At-Tayyib: I believe what President Mengistu did was the right thing; He did not seek the chairmanship but complied with the desire of the heads of state. I believe that Libya is unhappy because it was seeking to be the conference chairman. This is bound to affect their relations.

Al-Hawadith: With Mengistu's chairmanship of the OAU how do you imagine African problems will be solved? Will he contri-

bute to proposing solutions or will he be content with just being the mediator? Also, what is your opinion of him in Sudan and is it true that you prefer him to be the Ethiopian president out of fear that somebody else will come whom you might be unable to deal with?

At-Tayyib: Personally I am happy with Mengistu's chairmanship of the organization, mostly because he is a firm person. He did not contribute to creating problems in Africa, and he is a nationalist. As a result he can solve many of the problems facing the organization. I believe that he will be more than just a mediator. Rather, he will participate in solving Africa's problems in consultation with other heads of state.

But what distinguishes him is his presence in Addis Ababa all the time and the fact that the OAU headquarters is in Addis Ababa too. Therefore, he will be in constant contact with the OAU's Bureau and the secretary general. This helps a great deal more than having the chairman in one country and the headquarters in another.

With regard to the second part of your question, I am in favor of his remaining in his position because, as I said, he is a nationalist. It is true that their system is socialist but I believe that he is moderate in his thoughts and can maintain friendships and contacts with the countries around him in a reasonable manner that will, at least, enable us to have an understanding with him and to establish relations. I personally prefer him to stay because he is better for Ethiopia and the OAU.

Al-Hawadith: As soon as he became OAU chairman he was faced with the Chad problem. First, is there danger to President Hissein Habre and, second, what role you expect Mengistu to play?

At-Tayyib: I believe that there is a great danger to Hissein Habre although he is a strong man with great experience and a ferocious fighter. But the danger he is facing is Libyan interference which supports Goukouni and his group with arms, equipment, and even aircraft, according to information available to us. This in itself poses a great danger to Chad and Habre. Just as we heard, Faya-Largeau has fallen and, I believe, the capital Ndjamena will be the next target. We in Sudan acted quickly. President Numayri sent an urgent message to OAU Chairman Mengistu asking him to intervene because the Libyan interference violates the summit's recent resolutions. He asked him to seek a halt to this [Libyan] action. President Mengistu appealed to Libya and Chad to keep the area free from tension and war. We believe that it is President Mengistu's duty to do more than just make an appeal. Fortunately an African action is being taken and this is bound to east the danger to Hissein Habre.

Al-Hawadith: But this needs military support in addition to the political and diplomatic support. Is there no joint defense pact between Chad, Sudan, and Egypt?

At-Tayyib: No, there is no such agreement.

Al-Hawadith: Are you prepared to help Habre militarily if he asks you?

At-Tayyib: By God, we do not interfere in the affairs of other countries but should he ask us to do so then we will put his request to the OAU because it is supposed to defend this country and has to send peace-keeping forces as it did before. But our assistance will be legitimate and clear through the OAU.

Al-Hawadith: Is it true that Oueddei's forces are moving toward Abeche as reports said today?

At-Tayyib: Abeche is on our borders; it is very close. Therefore, we always say that Chad's security is linked to and affects Sudan's security. For this reason if such a move takes place it will pause a danger to Sudan and will make us stand even more strongly against this aggression.

Al-Hawadith: We have noticed that the U.S. State Department has expressed its anxiety and announced that it will coordinate with France for the defense of Chad's security. Has Chad become a strategic position which should be protected against any interference?

At-Tayyib: I believe so, particularly since there are world strategies that have interests in Chad, such as the Soviet, U.S., and French strategies. For this reason Chad has become the center of these conflicts. I believe that the whole West is interested in Chad. In order to stop this aggression the African countries are moving in the Western orbit. We have contacts with the Americans regarding Chad and the French contacted us. I do not know what the next U.S. steps will be but Goukouni Oueddei's name cannot be allowed to be used as a cover for Libyan interference.

Al-Hawadith: But Libya denied any interference.

At-Tayyib: No, never. This is a fact. Things are clear and thewhole world knows.

Al-Hawadith: What is required in order to restore Sudanese-Libyan relations?

At-Tayyib: Sudanese-Libyan relations are longstanding. We are sorry to have such problems between us and a Muslim Arab country. In order to restore relations we primarily request good will on the part of Libyan officials. We request that they should respect our position in Sudan as well as our system of government. If this happens then relations are bound to be restored, but otherwise relations cannot be restored.

Al-Hawadith: How will President Mengistu solve the problem with Somalia?

At-Tayyib: I believe that this is the best time to solve the Ethiopian-Somali problem in view of the fact that President Mengistu is the OAU chairman. This is because when a man is the chairman of an international organization, naturally his thinking will not be confined to his country only but rather he will think like the chairman of Africa, which will produce more positive and more impartial ideas. If I were in the position of the Somali brothers I would establish contact now and initiate dialogue and discussions. I believe that many emotional things are involved in the question of Ogaden region. Reality must be

faced. The land is Ethiopian but the inhabitants in it are Somalis. Their views can be obtained in a referendum. If they wish to remain with Ethiopia let them remain and if they wish to join Somalia let it be so. I believe that if President Siad Barre accepts this, the problem will end. It is better to have direct understanding between Ethiopia and Somalia because as Africans we are better capable of resolving our problems than having a foreign person dealing with them.

Al-Hawadith: Do you believe that Siad Barre is more inclined toward the United States which announced that it will begin work in the Port of Berbera?

At-Tayyib: Certainly Siad Barre has turned to the Americans because he needs arms and aid. The Americans gave him the aid they can. There were negotiations regarding Berbera but I do not think that Siad Barre has turned the Americans particularly against Ethiopia. No, never, because Ethiopia is of interest to the United States and the United States has relations with Ethiopia before Somalia — since the emperor's time. I believe that the Americans would like to strengthen relations with Ethiopia and Ethiopia itself has no objection to the strengthening of relations.

Al-Hawadith: What solution do you see for Eritrea?

At-Tayyib: In Sudan we had almost reached a solution with our Eritrean brothers. Our suggestion to our Eritrean brothers was to sit down with the Ethiopians at the same table, to talk, and discuss the matter after which a solution is bound to be reached.

But the Eritreans are insular. This is their problem and this was what weakened them. We were able once to contact the various quarters concerned — which in itself was a victory — to get them to sit down together so as to reach a solution. Sudan sponsored this and was ready to intervene if great differences should occur between them. Ethiopia gave the signal to go ahead and we proceeded from there, but when the matter was put to the Eritreans some of them rejected even the principle of sitting down together.

Al-Hawadith: Let us move on to the south. Do you not think that you were late in the [provincial] division and that, had you done this 2 or 3 years after the introduction of the regional government, you would have saved yourself problems?

At-Tayyib: We have launched decentralization in the southern region but, because of the constant sensitivity between us and our brothers in the south, we are reluctant to rush things in removing this sensitivity. Therefore, we are doing things gradually. We have begun regional government in the north so that the southerners will be persuaded by its example. The most important thing in it is to reduce the bureaucratic sphere and give the citizens the opportunity to rule themselves by themselves.

Some of the southern brothers, inhabitants of the Equatoria province, have themselves asked that we give them the administration of their province, but President Numayri preferred to wait in order to see the rest of the sons of the south representing Bahr al-Ghazal and the Upper Nile Provinces. We respect agreements and the south is governed by the Addis Ababa agreement, although it is not a Bible or a Koran. The agreement has worked in the interest of the citizens. Therefore, if the citizens see that there could be a situation that is better than the agreement, we are prepared to create it for them.

In my view the redivisioning of the south and granting it decentralization will put it in a better position than it used to be during the agreement because services will reach the citizens directly and more quickly.

Al-Hawadith: Some of the southerners blame you, saying that the opposition in the north can express its views inside and outside the country without being thrown in jail whereas some persons in the south were thrown in jail simply for peaceful and not militant opposition.

At-Tayyib: I would like to tell you that this not true. I believe that we in Sudan enjoy democracy and freedom more than most countries. Everyone can express his views and write freely, but the problem is that some of the politicians indulge in conspiracy against the security of the state, something which we do not allow.

For example, if a southern politician begins contacts with Libya, for example, and receives from it arms and funds, then we will arrest him. Even after arresting him we investigate him in the normal manner and he will be jailed for some time, after which he will be free. The purpose of detention is to stop such hostile activity against the country. In a country other than Sudan these people could be charged with treason, the penalty for which is death.But in Sudan there is no such treatment.

WESTERN SAHARA

Statement on Moroccan Battle Losses Reported

LD290520 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Western Sahara: A statement by the Saharan Ministry of Information, published yesterday in the liberated Saharan territories, said that the extensive attack launched by the Saharan Liberation Army fighters 17 days ago in (M'sied) and surrounding areas against the Moroccan forces was still continuing with great ferocity.

The statement said that the Moroccan forces suffered great losses at their forward position near (M'sied) during this attack. The statement said that Moroccan losses included 225 soldiers and officers killed and 32 vehicles, including some armored vehicles, and 20 heavy weapons destroyed in the period between 22 and 27 July.

The statement pointed out that the objective of this attack was to destroy the defense means of the enemy, which has placed all its military capabilities, including air force and various weapons, along (Ras al-Hafrah) and Tantan with the aim of confronting the revolutionaries' attack.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Congratulates Machel on Defense Meeting

MB310914 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of Ethiopia and chairman of the OAU, has sent a congratulatory message relating to the recent meeting of defense and security ministers from the frontline states to Field Marshal Samora Machel, the Mozambique head of state. The Ethiopian leader pointed out in his message that the decisions of that meeting, which took place at Inyanga in the Republic of Zimbabwe, are highly valued and respected not only by the people and the revolutionary Government of Ethiopia, but by the African masses as well. Mengistu Haile Mariam emphasized that Ethiopia shared the concern of Mozambique and other frontline states over the infiltration of armed bandits by the Pretoria regime, a campaign undertaken with the aim of destabilizing the sovereignty of countries in the region and weakening the struggle for the liberation of southern Africa.

SOMALIA

President Addresses People's National Assembly

EA311536 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] The chairman of the People's National Assembly, Challe Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed, last night officially closed the first session of the SDR Parliament for 1983 at the People's Hall here in Mogadishu. Also in attendance was SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre.

During their 10 days of deliberations, the MP's passed resolutions advising, giving examples, and making recommendations to the national administration of the SDR in the interest of the country and the Somali people. The advice, examples, and recommendations all concern the political, economic, and social affairs of the country.

Addressing the closing session, SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre praised the leadership of the Assembly and all its members, congratulating them for the mature way in which they conducted themselves during the session. Challe Siad said: During the session you exchanged ideas and views in the interests of the Somali people, wherever they may be.

Challe Siad noted that the members of the People's National Assembly are representatives of the Somali people, and therefore must have good intentions behind their actions, and be responsible and judicious at all times in order to carry out their national responsibility. Challe Siad called on the parliamentarians of the People's National Assembly to implement their duties collectively and with honor and dignity. Challe Siad urged the MP's to set a good example to the Somali nation and guide them on the correct path, striving to encourage the people to work for the promotion of the national economy and a better social system, while being aware of the heavy responsibility entrusted to them.

The president added that no one can stifle the national aspirations and feelings of the Somali people, and for that reason it is imperative for them to have good leadership which is free from corruption, nepotism, favoritism, tribalism, and other evils.

SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre pointed out that the Somali nation currently faces many political enemies and natural disasters, challenges which the Somali community must face courageously, with unity, and with the total mobilization of the nation. Only in this way will the nation emerge victorious from these difficult times.

SDR President Challe Siad praised the Armed Forces of the SDR for effectively checking recent and past naked, provocative, and aggressive attacks by foreign forces against SDR territory. Challe Mohamed Siad Barre called on the Somali nation to give moral and material support to the SDR Armed Forces so that they might effectively overcome the enemy, and at the same time execute their national obligation to defend their country and the dignity of their people.

On foreign policy, Challe Siad noted that the SDR is prepared, as it has already stated, to solve the crisis in the Horn of Africa by political means, based on peace and negotiations, while taking into consideration the right of the inhabitants of the Horn of Africa to determine their own future, and the just right of all peoples to their freedom. He also called for an end to foreign interference in the Horn crisis, and declared that the troubles in the region are of their making. The president added that lasting peace in the Horn of Africa can only be achieved after Abyssinia withdraws from Somali territory and abandons its colonial mentality. It must also be prepared to collaborate peacefully with its neighbors, in a spirit of good-neighborliness, and with good intentions. Otherwise, it is obstructing the progress and prosperity of the Horn of Africa.

President Mohamed Siad Barre appealed to the superpowers to stop producing large quantities of deadly weapons and to use the funds being wasted on armaments to alleviate the squalor and starvation of the millions of people who are currently dying on the earth and to improve the general welfare of mankind.

Finally, the president of the SDR, Challe Siad, urged the Somali people to turn their attention to their national interests and to be wary of the drumbeating and lies of the colonialists, whose intention is to divide and rule the SDR through the creation of intercommunal conflict.

Earlier, before the president's address to the MP's, the chairman of the People's National Assembly, Challe Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed, spoke of the achievements attained during the current session and the manner in which the MP's fulfilled their national obligations by ratifying various bills aimed at promoting the progress and prosperity of Somali territory.

On arrival at the People's Hall, Challe Siad and the chairman of the People's National Assembly took the salute from units of the SDR Armed Forces.

Somali Nationalist Movement Elects Officials

EA291232 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] A report from the Somali Nationalist Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces gives the names of those elected to the new SNM Executive Committee at the movement's third congress, which ended on 24 July, 1983.

The report from the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces notes that the new SNM Executive Committee is composed of 11 members, whose names and responsibilities are as follows:

Yusuf Shaykh Ali Nadar, chairman.

Hasan Adan [name indistinct], vice chairman.

Ahmad Ismail Abdi, secretary general.

Mahmud Hashi Diriye, defense secretary.

Dr Abd as-Salam Yasim Muhammad, secretary for foreign affairs.

Muhammad Hashi Elmi, finance secretary.

Muhammad Jama Almi Dableh, secretary for home affairs.

Hasan Jama, information secretary.

Hasan Isa Jama, secretary for justice.

Adan Jama Sahar, secretary for planning and cooperation.

Husayn Hanaf, secretary for social affairs.

UGANDA

Obote Discusses Killings With Muslim Leaders

EA302142 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] President Milton Obote has made it clear that the Uganda Government does not appoint and has no role in the selection or appointment of religious leaders, be they Muslims, Christians, or any other faith. Dr Obote stated this today when he was meeting two separate delegations from the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council in his office in Kampala.

The two delegations called on him to brief the president on the current developments in the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council. The president was informed that the chief qadi, Shaykh Kassim Mulumba, had tendered his resignation on account of ill health. Shaykh Kassim Mulumba told the president that although he had tendered his resignation, it was subject to approval by the College of Shaykhs.

The mufti of Uganda, Mawlana Shaykh Abdul Razaq Matovu, told the president that he and the deputy chief qadi, Shaykh (Abdu Kamulegeya), had been visiting a number of countries abroad. The two shaykhs briefed the president on a number of subjects of mutual interest between Uganda and the countries visited.

Dr Obote thanked the leaders of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council and told them that the government is interested in unity, peace, and stability to obtain in the country. He assured them that the government would ensure that there is freedom of worship for all.

In this connection, the president expressed to the Muslim leaders his and the government's total condemnation of the incident which occurred on the day of 'Id al-Fitr when some gangsters entered the place of worship, kidnapped six Muslims and later murdered them. He informed the leaders that the police are doing everything possible to trace the culprits and deal with them according to the laws of the country.

The president further told the Muslim leaders that the best way to strengthen the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council and bring better understanding in its organs is for the leaders and all Muslims to abide by the provisions of the constitution of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council.

The meeting was attended by the minister of regional cooperation, Mr Sam Tewungwa; the minister of state, Office of the President, Mr Chris Rwakasisi; and Ambassador Shaykh ali Senyonga.

CHAD

Reportage on Fighting for Faya-Largeau

Government Forces Capture Town

NC301905 Paris AFP in English 1901 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, July 30 (AFP) — The forces of Chadian leader Hissein Habre today recaptured the strategic northern town of Faya-Largeau held by the rebel troops of former President Goukouni Oueddei, Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine said here. Mr Miskine told AFP that the town fell this afternoon, and that Libyan Air Force planes had bombed the government forces' new positions on two occasions.

He said the government troops (FANT) began attacking Faya-Largeau, a vast date-palm grove, at 11:00 a.m. local time [1000 GMT] and retook the town three hours later.

Mr Goukouni's forces had seized the town, situated about 800 kms (500 miles) north of the Chadian capital, on June 24.

The Libyan attacks today took place at about 4:00 p.m., according to the Chadian General Staff.

A number of prisoners, including "senior enemy officers" were captured by FANT troops who chased the Goukouni men towards Kirdimi, 90 kms (63 miles) north-west of Faya-Largeau, and Gouro, some 250 kms (170 miles) to the north said a military communique reported by Chadian radio. A Canadian twin-engined "Otter" plane, four Brazilian machine guns and other weapons were also taken, the communique said.

The radio prefaced the military statement by saying: "(Libyan leader Mu'ammar) al-Qadhdhafi's social slavery has failed miserably and he will never be able to establish a bridgehead to destabilise the African countries in Chad."

Shots were fired in celebration in Ndjamena after the broadcast, especially near Mr Habre's residence, although the Chadian president was not there. He has been at the front leading his troops in the counter-offensive for the past three weeks.

Bardai Comments on Loss

AB010954 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] While the OAU was expecting the two parties in Chad to conform to the letter and spirit of the recent decision of its Executive Bureau, a long column of foreign troops from Zaire and mercenaries from the United States, France, Sudan, Egypt, and Morocco dared to attack Faya-Largeau on the morning of Saturday, 30 July 1983.

Guided by U.S. spy satellites and a number of [words indistinct], the foreign aggressors were brought in on board Hercules C-130 aircraft which stopped over in a neighboring country before attacking that town. In fact, this is a suicide operation. At this time, as we broadcast to you, the foreign hordes are trapped in the area defended by the National Liberation Army [ANL] and are under intensive shelling from our forces' heavy artillery. (?Trapped in the) palm grove, the foreign enemy must choose between surrendering and committing collective suicide.

When we hear the enemy speak of Libyan air bombing, we must recall that this is a monotonous tune which is usually sung by the enemy to justify the actions of the (?Habre) clique. To the best of our knowledge, the only foreign aircraft based on our territory are those belonging to the troops of the Zairian aggressor.

Meanwhile, the morale of the ANL fighters is very high and they have firm control over their positions. We want to tell the foreign aggressors that it is o.k. to march into a palm grove, but the problem is how to get out of it. We will issue a communique at the end of the battle on the number of casualties.

We call on all champions of the revolutionary cause not to yield to the campaign of deception and the stir designed to tarnish our victories. With regard to the allegations by French newsmen that Zairian troops did not take part in the battle for Abeche, we invite these newsmen to take a cue from the 11 coffins and the wounded Zairian soldiers that have just arrived in Kinshasa.

More on Libyan Involvement in Conflict

Libyan Planes Bomb Faya-Largeau

AB310826 Paris AFP in English 0821 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, July 30 [date as received] (AFP) — Libyan planes again bombed Faya-Largeau in three attacks this morning after President Hissein Habre's forces recaptured the important northern oasis town yesterday, Commander in Chief Idriss Eby told AFP.

Meanwhile ten prisoners said to be Libyan, a Sudanese and a Chadian, captured in fighting yesterday, were presented to the press here this morning.

They had been brought back from Faya-Largeau with a Canadian-built twin-Otter transport plane also captured during yesterday's battle, officials said.

Further Report

LD310921 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] The Libyan intervention in Chad has become more substantial. The Faya-Largeau palm grove in the north of the country was bombed three times this morning by the Libyan Air Force. This strategic town was recaptured only yesterday by President Hissein Habre's Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT]. This new Libyan intervention worries the Chadian General Staff because Hissein Habre's troops have no air defenses. Should these air raids continue, it might not be possible to conduct sorties or make any serious attempt at defense. President Hissein Habre is on the spot, in the palm grove he recaptured

yesterday while leading his troops. It is said in Ndjamena that he is still in good health and that he sends messages regularly.

Ten Libyan prisoners were shown to the Western press this morning. They are reportedly of an undeniably Mediterranean type.

Libyans Resume Bombing

AB011231 Paris AFP in French 1116 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, 1 Aug (AFP) — The Chadian charge in Paris, Allam-Mi Ahmed, stated to AFP that the Libyan Air Force resumed its shelling of the Faya-Largeau palm grove this morning.

Libyan fighter bombers carried out three raids, dropping phosphorus bombs "on what they believed were the positions of government forces," the Chadian representative added.

Mr Allam-Mi confirmed the information from Ndjamena that the losses suffered by the troops of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] of former President Goukouni Oueddei during the capture of Faya-Largeau on Saturday morning stood at 800 dead and 1,230 taken prisoner. He indicated that the dead and the prisoners included "high-ranking officials" of the GUNT.

The Chadian charge d'affaires told AFP that one of "Goukouni Oueddei's adivsers" and "a former mayor of Ndjamena" were among the prisoners taken by the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT]. A large quantity of "untouched" military materiel was seized, Mr Allam-Mi said, referring to a Libyan twin-Otter already exhibited in Ndjamena, 10 armored vehicles, 18 "Stalin organs," 6 122-mm cannons, 124 cross-country vehicles, and a considerable quantity of light weapons.

Government Issues Statement on Libyan Aggression

JN291450 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1408 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 29 Jul (SUNA) — The Chadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation issued a statement here yesterday in which it asserts its compliance with the principles of peaceful coexistence and the policy of good neighborliness. The ministry also affirmed to the UN Security Council and the OAU Chad's intention to achieve a peaceful solution to the existing differences between Chad and Libya.

The statement rejects Libya's complaint against Chad before the Security Council and says that Libya launched an aggressive attack against Chadian territory and carried out operations against Chadian cities in the north. The statement adds that Chad is living in a state of war because of the Libyan aggression and that is compelled to wage a war of self-defense and to expel the aggressors.

The statement also notes that Chad declares its adherence to the principles of good neighborliness and peaceful coexistence on the basis of mutual respect. The statement points out that Chad calls for an end to Libyan aggression, and that Chad, as an independent state, has the right to receive assistance from any source against the Libyan aggression.

Hissein Habre Requests French Air Force Aid

LD311017 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Hissein Habre has requested the intervention of the French Air Force in Chad. Since the Chadian president recaptured the Faya-Largeau palm grove while leading his troops, the Libyan Air Force has intervened five times, including three times this morning. The Chadian staff is worried because the government troops have no air defenses. President Hissein Habre, who is still at the front, is expected to return to Ndjamena within a few days.

There has not yet been any French reaction to this request for military intervention.

More on Habre Request

AB310922 Paris AFP in English 0913 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Jul 31 (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre has asked for urgent French Air Force support to counter Libyan air attacks on the northern town of Faya-Largeau, which was recaptured from rebels by Mr. Habre's troops yesterday.

Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine told AFP that Mr. Habre had sent a letter to French President Francois Mitterrand seeking an "urgent intervention" by the French Air Force.

Libyan aircraft carried out a first series of raids on Faya-Largeau soon after government troops chased out the rebel force, which is loyal to ousted President Goukouni Oueddei. Reports reaching Ndjamena said there were three more air raids early today.

Faya-Largeau is a sprawling date-palm plantation 800 km (500 miles) to the north of the capital. It had been in rebel hands for the past five weeks.

Western diplomatic sources in Ndjamena said that Mr. Habre's troops were short of anti-aircraft weapons and ill-equipped to face repeated air raids. They could find themselves pinned down in the northern town while rebel forces regroup for a counter-attack, the sources said.

Mr. Miskine, the regime's number two, said he had personally delivered Mr Habre's letter to French Ambassador Claude Soubeste today. Mr. Habre is in Faya-Largeau leading his troops in the offensive against the rebels, who briefly captured several other towns in northern and eastern Chad before losing the initiative a month ago.

The foreign minister said he had himself earlier made "official" requests for air support to the French ambassador and "other friendly countries." The U.N. Security Council and the Organisation of African Unity had been informed of the latest developments, he said.

Diplomatic sources here said that the Libyan air raids, which were "not in doubt," were "very worrying." Mr. Habre's FANT forces possessed a few SAM-7 missiles and a small number of light anti-aircraft guns without any radar control.

Informed sources here said that if the Libyan air raids continued the government troops would be unable to prepare any reliable defensive positions against a new rebel attack. The few rocky hills around the sprawling desert town would be unusable. The Western sources said that Mr. Habre and his men would find themselves in a trap in Faya-Largeau unless they could break the air attacks.

Help Sought From Six States

AB311200 Paris AFP in French 1039 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 31 Jul (AFP) — Chadian authorities have called "insistently for prompt intervention" by the air forces of France, the United States, Zaire, Morocco, Egypt, and Sudan in order to counter the Libyan Air Force which, according to Ndjamena, shelled the positions of President Hissein Habre's Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] in Faya-Largeau on Saturday and Sunday morning.

In an appeal sent to the six countries, which were referred to by name at a popular rally organized in Ndjamena, the People's Committee of the FAN (Armed Forces of the North — President Habre's movement) indicated that the Libyan Air Force had been carrying out "intensive, indiscriminate" shelling of Faya-Largeau since Saturday afternoon.

During the rally where "Libyan prisoners" captured in Faya-Largeau were shown to the public, leading officials of the FAN People's Committee urged the population to stand "mobilized to free Aozou" (a strip of Chadian territory in the north under Libyan occupation since 1973).

A Libyan twin-engined Otter aircraft seized in Faya-Largeau on Saturday by President Habre's troops carried out exhibition flights over the crowd present at the rally.

Bardai Radio Warns of Destabilization Attempts

AB010812 (Clandestine) Baradi Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Fighters, guards, and commando units of the National Liberation Army! The French and U.S. imperialists, together with their local lackeys, want to turn Chad into a base for the destabilization of friendly countries, notably the Libyan Jamahiriyah. In addition, they are working hard to bring our people under subjugation in order to exploit them and to (?pillage) our mineral resources. New maneuvers are being carried out by foreign forces of aggression on that part of our territory which is under occupation. In view of this, you must redouble your vigilance and courage and take every measure to thwart the evil schemes of imperialism. An example of such sordid imperialist behind-the-scenes dealings is edifying — We refer here to the outright rejection of the resolutions adopted by the Bureau of the 19th OAU summit on the Chadian crisis, resolutions which called for national reconciliation. Opposed to this, the imperialists are making preparations for war.

Bardai Cites Wounded Returnees in Kinshasa

AB010755 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] According to one of our permanent correspondents in Kinshasa, 11 coffins containing the bodies of Zairian soldiers and several people wounded in the Chadian war arrived in Zaire in the past few days, a fact unknown to their families and relatives. They were members of the detachment sent to Chad on a mission of aggression by the marshal-dictator, Mobutu Sese C'est Trop [corruption of Seko into C'est Trop — "too much"].

According to evidence collected from the wounded soldiers, they do not want to return to Chad after their wounds have healed. Our permanent correspondent adds that, according to circles close to the Zairian presidency, most members of the Zairian expeditionary force to Chad were students involved in last year's strikes who had been conscripted into the Army as a disciplinary measure. The remainder of the troops were idlers, thieves, and deliquents from the Kinshasa market and other Zairian cities.

GHANA

Rawlings Warns Against Foreign Interference

AB291530 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, has again emphasized that his government wants friendly relations with all countries which recognize Ghana's right to find its own path towards a better life for its people.

In an interview published in the August edition of the *New Africa* magazine, the chairman said Ghana is engaged in a process of evolving its own system and structures whilst it can usefully adapt some ideas of other nations relevant to its needs.

This is the Ghanaian revolution, he stressed. He said interference in Ghana's affairs or attempts to pressure its process into channels to suit certain vested interests abroad cannot enhance good relations.

Flight-Lt Rawlings said the PNDC has on many occasions emphasized Ghana's nonaligned policy and desire for friendly relations with states sympathetic to its government's objective of building a society founded on social and broad participation by people in their communities and work places. He noted that the government has met a very great deal of goodwill and understanding from countries holding a wide range of political views and has received material help from a wide spectrum of countries.

Chairman Rawlings said the PNDC's most important achievement is the advance made towards liberating the minds of the people who for decades had been treated as nobodies, contemptuously regarded by politicians as mere voters. On the economic front, the chairman said the PNDC has cleared up the waste and corruption to the extent that it has restored Ghana's financial credibility in the international circles. It will take time before the benefit of this is felt by the people, but the scene is set for our economic recovery. He attributed the time factor to the severe drought, bush fires, and the influx of over 1 million Ghanaians from Nigeria.

GUINEA

President Toure Returns From Senegal Talks

AB300722 Conkary Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, supreme leader of the revolution, returned to Conakry this afternoon from Dakar, where he attended the fifth summit of the Gambia River Development Organization which met in the Senegalese capital 27-28 July 1983. On arrival at Conakry's Gbessia International Airport, the head of state was received by the first lady of the republic, by Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, and by other members of the National Bureau of the Central Committee and the government.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny on RSA, Chad, Succession

AB291400 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The president of the republic today begins the third day of his visit to London. Before attending a cocktail party organized in his honor yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce and the Ivorian-British (?Association), the president gave a press conference which lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes. Here is a report by our special envoy, Ibrahim Kone:

[Begin Kone recording] The president of the republic answered questions by the London press during a 1 hour and 40 minute meeting he had with them. The press conference, which was attended by nearly 40 journalists, gave the president the opportunity to answer five questions put by the journalists at the Claridge Hotel, the head of state's temporary residence. During that meeting, the president gave long answers to questions relating to the cocoa agreement — which the Ivory Coast is not prepared to sign as long as the equitable minimum is not respected. The president said that the Ivory Coast — and this is valid for all our raw materials — has been struggling to have its production costs taken into consideration, a factor which is partly dependent upon technological development, and most especially on the constantly increasing prices of fertilizers and insecticides. The Ivory Coast has also been struggling to have its purchase prices guaranteed and not subject to the caprices of all sorts of speculators whose cynicism is in evidence at the stock exchanges of London, Paris, and New York. These motives dictate our refusal to sign the agreement in question. The president added that there is, in addition to this cost problem, a long-term and more menacing danger, for future generations will never accept the situation my generation is now experiencing. At that time, the world of cocoa producers will disappear if nothing is done. This is the reality which awaits us within the next 10 to 15 years. Cocoa and coffee — the president talked about them for 30 minutes.

Question two [as heard]: The question of succession in the Ivory Coast. A journalist bluntly asked the president who his vice president will be, and the head of state replied: As in your country, we have in ours a Constitution which every Ivorian respects. We have a single party which I wholeheartedly believe in, and he will be chosen from that party. According to the Constitution, he should be elected at the same time as the president. The president added: It is a question which interests only a small group of restless intellectuals. The hard-working masses have something more serious to worry about.

Question three: Ivory Coast and South Africa. This question led the president to give a long answer on a stand often asserted and based on political neutrality with the three conditions of peace through dialogue. [as heard] I owe this attitude to Switzerland, he revealed. We strongly condemn the apartheid policy in South Africa but at the same time we suggest dialogue. In that respect, I sent my then minister of information to illustrate our stand, he recalled.

Question four: Chad. Mr President, what is the position of the Ivory Coast and what is it doing to demonstrate its position? The president replied: Whatever affects the other African countries also affects the Ivory Coast and its president. The real problem is that part of one country's territory is occupied by another country, and both of them are members of the OAU. We have always supported just causes and will continue to do so. We support the cause of peace in Africa. What have you actually done? The president answered: Houphouet never speaks of what he is doing; history will tell.

Question five: The Arab funds for the Soubre Dam. Why did you refuse them? Answer: I did not refuse the Arab funds. I want you to know that they were the ones who came to us; they were the ones who sought to participate and when the time came to sign, they wanted me to sign a contract which contained a discriminatory clause against the Jews — I refused to sign. In the name of dignity, the Ivory Coast will never agree to alienate its dignity for anybody or anything.

Concluding his press conference, the head of state stressed that he has asked the industrialized countries — in the name of Africa, which did not give him any mandate — to help our continent ensure its development and security. He said that this is the deep significance of his visit to London. [end recording]

MALI

Party Delegation Returns From Visit to USSR

AB291856 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] The party delegation led by (Kavinang Nagoti Berte), a member of the Political Bureau, returned to Bamako this morning following a visit to the USSR which fell within the framework of exchanges between the two parties — the Democratic Union of Malian People and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

NIGERIA

Army on Alert as Precaution During Elections

AB310834 Paris AFP in French 0745 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Lagos, 31 Jul (AFP) — President Shagari announced in Kano (northern Nigeria) on Saturday that the Army has been placed on alert to deal with any contingency that might arise during the upcoming elections, due to begin on 6 August.

At an electoral rally in Kano, the Nigerian president, who is seeking a second term in office, stated that he would not hesitate to order in the troops in the event of trouble, as he did in the 1980 Kano disturbances, during which, according to the official count, 4,177 people [figure as received] died.

In December 1980, the Nigerian Army quelled a religious riot fomented in the old city of Kano by the followers of Alhaji Marwa Maitatsine, who lost his life during the event.

On Friday at Daura, in Kaduna State near Kano State, President Shagari accused his major opponents of planning to establish communism in Nigeria. He also accused the Nigerian People's Party of Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe and the Unity Party of Nigeria of Chief Obafemi Awolowo (the two major opposition parties in the country) of disregarding Nigeria's culture and tradition.

At the same rally, Chief Adisa Akinloye, leader of the ruling party, indicated that those "who would attempt to foment trouble after the elections will be destroyed."

Kwara State Police Report Political Clashes

AB291855 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] The Kwara state police command has warned that it would deal ruthlessly with any political party supporter causing disturbance in the area. A statement signed by the public relations officer of the command, Kunde Oladimeji, said despite a series of warnings to the political party leaders, the command had continued to record cases of political clashes. It recalled an incident when a mobile police patrol team intercepted a political party vehicle and found dangerous weapons in the van. The command advises political leaders to call their men to order in the interest of peace.

Elections 'Lesson in Democracy' for Africa

AB291815 Paris AFP in English 1803 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Lagos, July 29 (AFP) — Leaders of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) are confident that President Shehu Shagari will be re-elected in next month's elections, and they see the month-long polls as a lesson in democracy for the rest of the African Continent.

In one of the television advertising spots bought by the NPN, President Shagari himself says that the success of elections in Nigeria will be a success for the continent as a whole.

For Umaru Dikko, director of the NPN's election campaign and the minister of transport, Nigeria is one of the true democracies in Africa, one of the few without a single political prisoner, and the only one with complete press freedom. Mr Dikko, who is a close adviser to Mr Shagari, believes that Nigerian democracy is sufficiently powerful to affect other parts of Africa.

Saleh Jambo, a wealthy Kano businessman who is a personal friend to the president and one of the NPN's main financiers, thinks that one of the early achievements of democracy in Nigeria will be a return to civilian rule in Niger and Liberia. Nigeria itself returned to democratic government after more than 13 years of military rule when President Shagari won the presidential elections in 1979.

At a meeting with foreign journalists here Mr Jambo and Mr Dikko made it clear that for them Nigeria had an influence on African affairs because of its political, economic and demographic weight. But they said they were also aware that the eyes of

the world would turn towards Nigeria during the elections, and they attached great importance to Nigeria's image in Europe and the United States, which provide this oil-rich country with its main trading partners and political friends.

The authorities have made a special effort to simplify things for foreign correspondents here to cover the elections, which begin on August 6 and will last until early September. The different polls will give the vast federation a new president, new governors for the 19 states, federal senators and representatives and new state assemblies.

[Words indistinct] objective seems to be to avoid any widespread criticism of Nigeria which appeared in the foreign press at the beginning of the year following the expulsion of the million-plus illegal immigrants from other parts of Africa. One official said that this time the authorities wanted to show the world that Nigeria was ready to pay the price of being a democracy. Businessmen here comment that in a country like Nigeria everything has its price, even democracy. Mr Shagari said a few months ago that democracy was expensive, but worth paying for.

The cost of the election campaign will probably never be published, but it will be high. Thousands of vans with loudspeakers have crisscrossed the country, rallies are attended by thousands of supporters whom political opponents accuse of being hired, there are frequent spots on television and quarter-page obituaries in the press announcing the demise of opposing parties on the dates of the elections.

One official commented: "We are not dictators, we are a democracy where everything is known, our weaknesses as well as our strengths." And he noted with satisfaction that the campaign had been relatively peaceful, despite predictions of widespread violence.

ANGOLA

Delegation Leaves for Cape Verde Meeting

MB290938 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] An Angolan delegation leaded by the deputy foreign minister, Comrade Venancio de Moura, left Luanda last night for the Republic of Cape Verde, where beginning today it will attend a ministerial meeting of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries. This was reported yesterday by a well-informed source. The Angolan delegation includes officials of the state secretariat for cooperation, foreign relations, foreign trade, the Angolan national insurance enterprise, and railways.

Tanzanian Energy Minister Departs After Talks

MB291032 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] The Tanzanian minister of water and energy, Al-Noor Kassum, left Luanda last night at the end of his 4-day visit to our country. Al-Noor Kassum was seen off at 4 February International Airport by the Angolan minister of petroleum and energy, Pedro van Dunem, and by the director general of the Angolan national fuels company, Herminio Escorcio, as well as the Tanzanian ambassador accredited to Angola.

Speaking to the Angolan news media shortly before his departure, the Tanzanian official described the talks he held with our authorities in the field of energy and petroleum as fruitful, and expressed satisfaction with the fraternal reception extended to him by the Angolan leaders during his stay in our country. The Tanzanian minister, who was accompanied by the director general of cooperation and petroleum development, Ndugu (Barungu), was received by the Angolan head of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for economic affairs, Comrade Maria Mambo Cafe, and visited north (Kangela), the Angolan oil company drilling center in the Cuanza basin about 30 kms from Luanda.

LESOTHO

Participation in Regional Bank Shelved

MB300808 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The Bank of Southern Africa recently established by South Africa and its bantustans would have been acceptable to Southern African independent countries had its formation not been based on South Africa's unacceptable policy of apartheid and separate development. This was said yesterday by a Lesotho Government spokesman who was reacting to recent statements that the bank envisaged the participation of independent countries neighboring South Africa. The spokesman said that the establishment of the bank only served to confirm South Africa's grand design of racial separate development, and it would further ensure the denationalization of the black people of South Africa. He warned that participation by industrial and other istitutions from countries that generally wished to see meaningful change in South Africa and who also adhered to principles of human rights would strengthen apartheid.

The spokesman said that Lesotho rejected the formation of the bank in the same manner that she rejected the so-called Constellation of States. Such concepts as the Constellation of States and the Bank of Southern Africa, commendable as they are, will have to be shelved until the apartheid system in South Africa has been totally demolished.

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo Reports Trial of British Pilot in Nampula

MB290948 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] The trial of Mr Clive Ciastula, a British pilot who flew a South African-registered plane over Mozambique airspace and landed on 27 June at the airport in the town of Nampula without the authorization of the civil aviation authorities of the People's Republic of Mozambique, began in Nampula yesterday. At the first session of the trial, which lasted 10 hours and took place in the Nampula People's Provincial Court, the pilot said he and five passengers, three Frenchmen and two South Africans, were forced to land at Nampula to refuel after leaving Mayotte Island in the Comoro Archipelago.

Reports from Nampula show that the pilot's statements are marked by some contradictions which may be cleared up when the Nampula People's Provincial Court has received documentary evidence, the lack of which led to the suspension of the trial for today.

We stress, however, that the South African plane had already overflown Mozambique airspace while flying to Mayotte Island — a week before being detained in Nampula. On this occasion, too, the necessary authorization of the Mozambique authorities was not obtained. It is worth noting that a previous report by the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY said that the pilot's claim to have landed at Nampula after running short of fuel was refuted when an inspection of the aircraft immediately after its landing showed that it had enough fuel.

UK Pilot Sentenced

MB300619 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Clive Ciastula, a British pilot who flew a South African-registered plane through Mozambique airspace and on 27 June landed at Nampula Airport without authorization, was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment. The Nampula People's Provincial Tribunal, which tried the accused, pointed out that the 6 months imprisonment can be coverted into a daily fine of 1,200 meticals.

Meanwhile, the public prosecutor did not agree with the sentence and has applied to the High Court of Appeal. It is worth noting

that the pilot landed at Nampula without authorization, claiming that he had run short of fuel, which was refuted after an inspection of the aircraft during which it was discovered that it had enough fuel.

Board Foresees Rise in Coal Production

MB291341 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Carbomac, the state coal enterprise, has predicted a considerable increase in coal production for 1984, 1985, and 1986. This was contained in the enterprise's triennial plan, which was presented during the second enlarged meeting of the National Directorate of the Coal and Hydrocarbons Consultative Council, being held in Tete Province. Over the past 3 years, coal production at Carbomoc dropped due to a shortage of equipment used for extracting mineral coal.

Yesterday, the problem of railway transport and, more specifically, the question of repairing the Moatize-Beira railway line were discussed. This morning's session, which is expected to end today, dealt with some of the issues which were raised yesterday. The meeting is chaired by Abdul Magid Osman, secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons, and is also attended by Joao Baptista Cosme, governor of Tete, and representatives of various ministries.

SOUTH AFRICA

No Comment From Correspondents on Frontline Ban

MB010950 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0917 GMT 01 Aug 83

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 1, SAPA — the Johannesburg-based Foreign Correspondent's Association today declined to comment on the frontline states decision to ban South African-based journalists from visiting their territories.

"At this stage we have no comment to make," the associations chairman, Mr Bob Chancellor said.

The decision to ban correspondents based in South Africa from visiting the frontline states was taken at a meeting of information ministers in Zimbabwe during the weekend.

Government Confirms Names of 10 Banned Persons

MB300633 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1154 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Pretoria, July 29, SAPA — The list of people who were rebanned in terms of the new Internal Security Act earlier this month were published in the *Government Gazette* today.

The 10 listed people, whose names were announced earlier, include Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

According to the notice in today's *Government Gazette*, the 10 people, who have been rebanned for periods ranging from two to five years, are prohibited in terms of section 20 of the Internal Security Act from attending any gatherings.

They are: Israel Rowley Arenstein, of 42 Gillats Crescent, Westridge, Durban; Achmad Cassiem, of 33 Soetwaterhof (sic), Downwood Road, Hanover Park, Wynberg; Bonisile Jacob Cekisani, of 126A Wesleyan Street, Walmer, Port Elizabeth; John James Issel, of 8 Olifants Road, Primrose Park, Athlone; Maxwell Khululekile Madlingozi, of 7145 Site and Service, Kwazakhele, Port Elizabeith; Dumile Dennis Makanda, of 3668 Site and Service, Kwazakhele, Port Elizabeth; Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, of 802 Black Village, Brandfort; Florence Grace Mswane (nee Mkhize); Immanuel Gotlieb Nathaniel, of 125 12th Avenue, Kuisebmond, Walvis Bay; and Mathatha Godfrey Isedu, of 3662 Zone 11, Seshego.

ZAMBIA

Continued Reportage on Visit by Angola's Dos Santos

Closer Relations Urged

MB291336 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has urged for a further cementing of Zambian-Angolan relations to enable the two nations to render more support in the fight against imperialism. Addressing a huge crowd which welcomed him at the Ndola City Airport today, President dos Santos said the promotion of relations between Zambia and Angola was imperative in the view of the political situation in southern Africa. He said those fighting against the forces of oppression in Namibia and South Africa must not only have the support of the frontline states, but also the entire peace-loving world nations. The visiting president, who immediately traveled to Kitwe to visit mining installations, said as a result of this, Angola had also devoted its efforts to supporting SWAPO and those in South Africa in the continuing struggle. He further noted that the people of Namibia were fighting a powerful enemy which had the support of the imperialist powers, and it was, therefore,imperative to render them maximum support.

In his address earlier, Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, who accompanied the Angolan leader to the copperbelt, said it was imperative for the two nations to involve the people in the promotion of bilateral relations. Only then, said Mr Mundia, can the conflicts that normally arise through lack of contact, and knowing each other be avoided. [Word indistinct] ideas to appreciate each other's problems. He said Zambia and Angola had pursued very friendly relations at the leadership level and it was now time for the two people to know each other.

Also on the delegation were member of the Central Committee Reuben Kamanga and Foreign Minister Professor Lameck Goma, as well as both Angolan and Zambian leaders.

Dos Santos Addresses UNIP Meeting

MB291620 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Address by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at Second Regional and Extraordinary Council of United National Independence Party of Zambia on 28 July, place not given — recorded]

[Text] Comrade members of the National Council of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] comrades, ladies, and gentlemen: It was with much pleasure that I accepted the invitation to address members and officials of UNIP on the experience of our part;, the MPLA-Labor Party, during my official visit to Zambia. It is always a cause of satisfaction to be able to contact and exchange views with comrades of the UNIP, with whom we are linked with traditional ties of cooperation, friendship, and solidarity. In my brief address, I shall try to recount in general terms the experience of the MPLA, first as a liberation movement and later as a labor party, always taking into account the role of this experience and its direct application in the actual conditions in which our national liberation struggle was waged.

It was in 1954, the time when most African countries were stepping up the struggle against the colonialism which then dominated the continent, that the MPLA was created, as a result of the merger of several small organizations which were calling for independence and were ready to fight for it and for the well-being and the progress of the working people of Angola. The creation of the MPLA and the immediate adoption of short and long-term programs were a decisive turning point in the struggle for the emancipation of our people. Thus, for the first time, the fight against the colonial power was drawing inspiration from a coherent doctrine, which was discarding tribal, regional, racial, and religious concepts of the past which had earlier prevented the unity of all patriots in the struggle.

Unmasking the myth of the colonialists' superiority and invincibility, the MPLA clearly defined its strategy and tactics regarding the need for a common front in the struggle, immediate and complete independence, national unity, a democratic and popular state, and an independent and peaceful foreign policy.

In its first manifesto in December 1956, the MPLA called for the participation of all patriots in the struggle, which we knew was going to be protracted one, against Portuguese colonialism and against imperialism, the main source of military, diplomatic, economic, and financial support for Portugal. Acordingly, we have from the beginning defined imperialism as our main enemy. The progressive character of the MPLA had already won the sympathy of the progressive countries and organizations of the entire world. The priviliged relationship of friendship with socialist countries dates back to that time. Accordingly, all documents of our organization from the time stress the characteristics and methods of the functioning of the party structures, which have evolved with the passing of time and in accordance with the real conditions of the struggle, and today we have already defined the principles of democratic centralism, internationalism, criticism and self-criticism, and others. This clear definition of its political line and the pinpointing at each stage of who was the enemy helped the growth of the revolutionary organization, the growing mobilization of our compatriots, and the expansion of the armed struggle to various areas of the national territory.

Alarmed by this new instrument of the struggle of the Angolan people, once again imperialism decided to counter us on two fronts. On the one hand it continued to strengthen the military capability of Portugal, and on the other hand it continued to create puppet and counterrevolutionary organizations and to foment tension and internal divisions with the aim of weakening the MPLA and preventing the development of the national liberation struggle. Thus, the so-called National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] came into being. It was created by PIDE [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State], the Portuguese fascist police, in 1966 in eastern Angola to impede the progress of the armed struggle. Other puppet groups manipulated by imperialism — some created before and others after that date, such as the Union of the Peoples of Angola-Angolan National Liberation Front of Holden Roberto and the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda — tried to impede the progress of the MPLA guerrilla war in northern Angola. Since 1966 UNITA has acted as a puppet organization. Under the cover of nationalism, it spreads confusion among the unenlightened masses. In practice it operates as a complementary wing of the forces of colonial repression carrying out military and murderous operations against the patriotic forces of the MPLA in particular and the members of the public in general. As Portuguese colonialism collapsed, it was not difficult for racist South Africa, which was its ally, to transform the UNITA puppets into an instrument of subversion and political divisions, as they did in Zambia with the former Mushala gang.

The MPLA's action to fight puppet organizations since the beginning of the armed struggle has helped to enlighten many a militant in particular and the people in general on the true enemy and has provided the basis for a profound revolutionary awareness. The progress of the armed struggle, with the expansion of liberated areas and the massive support of many workers, particularly peasants and students, and the steady upgrading of the ideological understanding of the popular and guerrilla masses made us squarely face the problem of creating a vanguard party. However, at that time it was still considered premature to create such a party. Therefore, it was reasoned that the strengthening of the then existing structures could be regarded as the most secure way of stepping up the mobilization of all anticolonialist patriotic forces.

At the same time it also became clear that the MPLA needed to follow a truly independent political line, free from all influences and foreign pressures. The ideological plans which were made in the movement enabled us to detect and isolate the antinational tendencies which were coming to the surface in our movement. Thus in 1974, the interregional conference of militants, which was held inside Angola, was a decisive moment which paved the way for the creation of the party, for the conference made it clear that it was imperative to base the struggle against internal reaction and imperialism on the assertion of power by the most exploited classes of the Angolan people — the peasant and working classes.

This position became decisive in the victory over the puppet gangs and over various opportunistic currents which were aspiring to share state power with the MPLA after independence and lead Angola to neocolonialism. In this context, we stress the foresight and the coherence in the application of the principles of our organization exercised during the time of the late Comrade Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, and by Comrade Dr Neto, himself, who, always rejected the pact and any kind of alliance with traitorous forces by putting before everything else the right of the Angolan people to complete independence and dignity.

In the pursuit of this noble objective — national independence — the MPLA and the people relied not only on their own energies, but also on the important solidarity expressed by the free countries, such as Zambia, the Congo, and Tanzania. Without your aid and the sacrifices that your people had to make on some occasions, in view of colonialist retaliation, it would have been even more difficult for the Angolan people, under the leadership of the MPLA, to gain their independence. I cannot go without mentioning the solidarity expressed by the African countries in general through the OAU. They improved their stance toward the MPLA until they regarded it as the only nationalist and popular organization capable of guiding the destiny of the Angolan people.

Comrades, the assumption of state power during the first years that the MPLA exercised state power proved that it was necessary to create a vanguard party to implement the tasks of national reconstruction and the country's defense, and to materialize the essential aspirations of the people and their most exploited classes, namely the workers and the peasants. The MPLA congress which was held in 1977 finally created the Labor Party, which is guided and inspired in the ideology of scientific socialism. The MPLA, as a movement, is [word indistinct] of the whole struggle process [words indistinct] its democratic, popular and anti-imperialist character. The MPLA-Labor Party is the logical conclusion of the growth of the MPLA as a movement. It is yet another phase in the improvement of the MPLA in view of our conditions of struggle.

Therefore, the MPLA has not transformed itself, but rather it has become a party. To achieve this it was necessary for its members to undergo a general transformation so that they could respond to the new demands and tasks, correct mistakes, and improve methods of performance. Since then we have been improving the party structures and defining the means of communication between the party and the state, thus strengthening the party's role as the leading force of society as a whole, through guidelines and the control of the implementation of these guidelines by the state and by the mass and social organizations. The party, which leads and strengthens the implementation of popular power, has the responsibility and the historic mission of finding the means and methods of management so that the people as a whole can participate in the exercise of political power through popular democracy.

The MPLA-Labor Party has sought to structure itself mainly at the level of the workplace, namely in factories, cooperatives, enterprises, and services, while considering their basic role in the economic and social development. The grassroots organizations constitute the foundations of our party today, and our communication with the working masses and the people depends on their functioning. At this moment we have about 3,000 grassroots organizations throughout the country, with about 27,000 members [words indistinct] in a population of about 8 million inhabitants. Although important, we can consider the quantity of members as being subordinate to the quality of members still to be recruited [words indistinct] to make party work even more efficient. About 26 percent of our party members are industrial workers, and 17 percent are agricultural workers, 11 percent are peasants [words indistinct], and the total number of experts amount to about 6 percent. Regarding [words indistinct], 16 percent are between 18 and 30 years of age, and 31 percent between 31 and 40 years of age. Only 17 percent are over 50 years of age.

Recruitment activities of the party have been trying to put special emphasis on those workers who are directly linked to production. In doing so we intend to place the party at the vanguard of the tasks of national reconstruction. Our experience tells us that the party's leading role is expressed in the realization of specific daily tasks, and not in a spontaneous manner, based on the general guidelines given by the party leadership. The direct involvement of party members and the grassroots party organizations in the realization of such tasks is essential for the strengthening of the party's moral power, and for the growth of party prestige and for the strengthening of confidence among popular masses.

The launching of a permanent offensive against liberalism and disorganization in our party about 2 years ago has enabled us to overcome our own mistakes and to fight with even greater determination against economic sabotage and ideological diversion promoted by internal reaction. Although still relatively short, our experience in exercising state power tells us that if the leading party does not have enough power and is unable to implement its ideals and programs, then society will fall apart, and sooner or later [words indistinct], which will end up in its consequent and inevitable rejection by the popular masses. The correct functioning of the party and the strengthening of its organization and its ideological cohesion are, therefore, priority tasks in which we are all engaged so that the broad gains already achieved by the Angolan people will not be lost.

Dear Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda, comrade members of the UNIP National Council, the links that unite the peoples of Angola and Zambia are not only links of political and moral friendship and solidarity. They are also links of blood. On both sides of the border which separates the Lunda, Moxico, and Cuando Cubango Provinces from Zambia the local population have the same customs and traditions. They speak the same language and have the same hopes in the respective parties and governments for the solution of the problems so that peace, well-being, and social progress can be guaranteed. Man is the center of attention in both UNIP and MPLA-Labor Party activities.

In the humanist, anti-imperialist, anti-apartheid, anti-Zionist, antifascist, and anticolonialist thought of President Kenneth Kaunda and the UNIP National Council, as well as in the Marxist-Leninist outlook of MPLA-Labor Party, the leading forces converge in the fight against famine, misery, sickness, and illiteracy and exploitation of man by man, so that happiness and

well-being for the people can be achieved in a totally independent country both politically and economically. Our enemies have already understood this, and for this reason they do not accept peace.

The Benguela Railway Line, which could be used to solve many economic problems of our region, is being systematically attacked by elements trained by the racist army of South Africa and those who have been misled by Jonas Savimbi. Apart from military training they also receive large quantities of weapons, ammunition, money, and transportation to sabotage the railway line and other economic targets. Zambia and other countries of our region which made use of this important means of communication are thus being indirectly attacked so that they must remain dependent on South African ports. We believe that it is our duty to continue to fight all traitors of our cause, as is the case of UNITA people who became puppets and docile instruments of the apartheid regime to destabilize our economies. We also believe that it is necessary to coordinate common actions against the enemies who attack our strategic economic objectives so that we can strengthen our Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

Finally, I want to wish the National Council great success in the preparation of the next UNIP Congress and the best results for President Kaunda in the forthcoming elections. I end my speech by conveying to all UNIP militants the revolutionary greetings of the MPLA-Labor Party.

One Zambia! [Crowd shouts: One nation!]

One Zambia! [Crowd shouts: One nation!]

Long live the UNIP. [Crowd shouts: Long live!]

Long live the MPLA-Labor Party. [Crowd shouts: Long live!]

The struggle...[Crowd shouts: Continues!]

Victory...[Crowd shouts: Is certain!]

Thank you. [applause]

Dos Santos Visits Kitwe

MB291928 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Visiting Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has urged Zambians to consolidate their unity in order to overcome the economic problems that Zambia is currently passing through. He said in Kitwe today that Zambia was going through a difficult phase in her independence history because of the problems brought about by imperialism. The Angolan leader said these problems could only be overcome if the people maintained unity under the leadership of President Kaunda. Addressing thousands of Kitwe residents who welcomed him outside a Kitwe motel, he said Zambia had greatly contributed to the liberation struggle in southern Africa and it was for this reason that she was held in high esteem by the international community.

Presidents' State Dinner Speeches

MB311012 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] President Kaunda has reaffirmed Zambia's total support for Angola's MPLA workers party and asserted that he will continue to fight for the total decolonization of Africa. Speaking at a state dinner he hosted in honor of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President Kaunda said that Zambia and Angola shared the same enemies, because of the same principles that their national parties have. On the question of Namibia, President Kaunda condemned South Africa's wanton aggression against Angola and said that Zambia supported Angola's plan on the issue and her efforts to search for ways to facilitate the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No. 435 of 1978.

Dr Kaunda further said that some quarters of the Western media had maliciously claimed that Zambia supported UNITA, and called these reports part of South Africa's policies of destabilization of frontline states, which should be dismissed. President Kaunda, however, admitted that Zambia had at one time supported UNITA, but then that decision had been taken collectively by the members of the Organization of African Unity. The president then said that after UNITA turned to racist South Africa for assistance, there were no more connections between Zambia and UNITA.

Dr Kaunda said that President dos Santos was a true son of Africa, and because of his transparent honesty, the clarity of purpose, and his commitment to the cause of man the world over. The state visit is the first for an Angolan head of state.

Speaking at the same dinner, President dos Santos said he did not believe the Namibian dispute can be solved by arms. He also said the linkage of the territory's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from his country really perpetuates tension in southern Africa. Mr dos Santos condemned racist South Africa's aggression against frontline states, saying that SWAPO does not receive support form these countries alone. The Angolan leader, who winds up his 5-day state visit to Zambia, said if the UN resolution on Namibia is implemented it would ensure an internationaly acceptable solution to the territory's dispute.

Dos Santos, Official Visit Livingstone

MB010907 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba have said that the mechanizations of racist South Africa to destabilize the economic and political stability of independent Africa and prolong its oppression will not succeed if the continent remains united. President dos Santos and the party chief said this in Livingstone this morning where they are on a 1-day tour of the town. They said that Africa would overcome its economic and political [words indistinct] because nothing could stand in the way of the will of the people. Mr Mulemba, however, cautioned that if the

people of Africa did not unite through their parties to make them stable, the war against oppression would take longer and was going to be costly.

ZIMBABWE

Frontline States Information Ministers Meet

MB301302 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, said Zimbabwe cannot fully enjoy its independence until the peoples of South Africa and Namibia are liberated. Comrade Shamuyarira was addressing a meeting of information ministers from the frontline states which opened in (?Pumula) today. He said the struggle of all the people of Southern Africa is also a Zimbabwean struggle. The minister said racist South Africa has increased its aggression against the frontline states by resorting to propaganda and misinformation aimed at helping destabilizing elements.

Meanwhile, the acting director of information, Comrade (Steven Supira) says the conference of information ministers marks a watershed in the struggle against information propaganda from the Pretoria regime. Comrade (Supira) says the conference is another act of unity among the frontline states in the struggle for the total liberation of Africa. He says as the conference draws to a close, the world should be made aware that a new international information order is needed based on acceptable [word indistinct].

Frontline States Support Ban of RSA-Based Media

MB010928 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The conference of information ministers from the frontline states ended in Kadoma yesterday with a communique known as the Kadoma Declaration. In the communique, the ministers appealed to all foreign media to set up their regional centers in the independent countries of the region. They also agreed in principle to ban South African-based foreign correspondents from working in the frontline states. After the meeting, information ministers of Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, and the SWAPO administrative secretary, Comrade (Hidipo Hamutenya), addressed a rally at Rimuka stadium.

Foreign Minister Comments on RSA, Arms Race

MB300759 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The minister of foreign Affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has called on the Pretoria regime to abandon its policy of confrontation in order to avoid further bloodshed in southern Africa. Speaking in Parliament yesterday Comrade Mangwende said the minority regime should face up to the realities of its increasingly desparate situation that will in the end benefit no one.

Comrade Mangwende spoke on the need for Pretoria and Washington to abandon any linkages in the granting of independence to Namibia. He said Zimbabwe, along with the international community, continues to demand that South Africa should withdraw its troops from Namibia and allow that country to assume its sovereignty. Comrade Mangwende also appealed to the superpowers to abandon the arms race and exphasized that these resources could be better used in ending the misery of many millions affected by disease, hunger, and poverty.

Acting ZAPU President Comments on Unity

MB291555 Harare The Herald in English 26 Jul 83 p 1

[*Herald* Correspondent]

[Text] Bulawayo — ZAPU would not take part in talks on unity in which ZANU (PF) would seek to "swallow" the party, Cde Josiah Chinamano, ZAPU's acting president, said.

Addressing an estimated 1,500 people at a rally at Nyama township in Lower Gweru at the weekend, Cde Chinamano called for a genuine effort by both parties to enter into unity talks based on the national interest. Cde Chinamano called on Government ministers to follow the Prime Minister's bid to reach true unity based on goodwill.

These ministers should address the masses in Matabeleland, as Cde Mugabe did recently in Tsholotsho, Lupane and Nkayi.

The continued association of ZAPU to dissidents was divisive because as far as the party was concerned both ZIPRA and ZANIA armies had been integrated into the Zimbabwe National Army, Cde Chinamano said.

All Zimbabweans should join hands in celebrating their independence without regard for their political affiliation.

He denounced elements who further the colonial system of dividing the nation into tribes and regions.

He called on the Government to import food because "even if we have rain next season, we will be in starvation next January."

5th Brigade Withdraws from Matabeleland

MB291950 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Zimbabwe's infamous 5th Brigade has withdrawn from the Matabeleland Province. That's according to reports in Zimbabwe. In Harare, here's Peter Godwin:

[Godwin] Church sources in Bulawayo said today that the bulk of Zimbabwe's notorious 5th Brigade had been withdrawn from the troubled Matabeleland. According to white farmers and Ndebele tribespeople in the region, virtually the whole of the unit had left by today, apart from a small platoon-size presence in the Tjolotjo area, scene of recent alleged atrocities.

The North Korean-trained unit, subject of recent allegations by Roman Catholic priest, Father (Hepburn Wilson), are now believed to be back at their base camp in Gweru. One Bulawayo resident reported seeing over 100 trucks, [words indistinct] and Land-Rovers packed with soldiers from the 5th Brigade moving out along the Gweru Road on Monday.

It is believed that the 5th Brigade has been replaced by elements of 2d Brigade, which is a conventional unit of the National Army and that atrocity reports have virtually ceased.

Minister Says 79 People Under Detention

MB300754 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The minister of state in the prime minister's office responsible for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, has revealed that 71 people are being detained following recommendations by the Central Intelligence Organization [CIO]. He said 49 of these are held under the emergency powers regulations, which provide for indefinite detention, and the remainder have not not yet been held within the stipulated 30 days of detention during which they can apply for their cases to be reviewed.

Comrade Munangagwa told parliament yesterday that 24 cases had gone before a tribunal and people had been recommended for continued detention, 11 are to be released, and the remaining cases are still undecided. He said since last year the CIO had recommended the detention of some 1,234 people.